SOUNDS ANEW THE DOOM OF TYRANNY

President Proclaims a Reign of Law as Object in World War

DEFENDS HELPLESS RUSSIA

New And Unqualified Consecration Of America To Struggle For Clearing Military Autocracy From The Earth Is Independence Day Answer To Huns—A Notable Independence Day Assemblage Of Officials And Foreign-born Loyal Citizens At The Tomb Of Washington—A Belgian's Speech.

Washington.—From the shadow of Washington's tomb President Wilson on the Fourth of July offered America's Declaration of Independence to the people of the world, with a pledge that the United States and its Allies will not sheathe the sword in the war against the Central Powers until there is settled, "once for all" for the world, what was settled for America in 1776.

President Wilson's speech at Mount Vernon was as follows:

Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and my Fellow Citizens:

I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. The place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago, when General Washington was here and held leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it as a whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from a past which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure. It is for that reason that we cannot feel, even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was a place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plan and reality. The associations by which we are surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes the world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

Spoke For A People.

It is significant—significant of their own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting afoot—that Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted, not for a class, but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted not for a single people only, but for all mankind. They were thinking, not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the little groups of landholders and merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act, in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south of her, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them. They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men out of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men. And we take our cue from them—do we not? We intend what they intended. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this, that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place.

It Must Be Settled Now.

There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we draw today. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look out upon our task, that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment. And this is the appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in action, the faith and purpose with which we act.

This, then, is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy. On the one hand stand the peoples of the world, not only the people actually engaged, but many others also who suffer under mastery but cannot act; peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still, among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless. Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stand an isolated, friendless group of governments who spread no common purpose but only selfish ambitions of their own, by which none can profit but themselves, and whose peoples are fuel in their hands; governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as of the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and the primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own. The Past and the Present are in deadly grapple and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them.

But One Issue Possible.

There can be but one issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable. These are the ends for which the associated and peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace:

I. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly, and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

II. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

III. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

IV. The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

FOR REIGN OF LAW.

These great objects can be put into single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accent of such principles with a peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt againts its rightful authority, but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as of the people of the United States; and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself! The blinded rulers of Prussia have aroused forces they knew little of—forces which, once aroused, can never be crushed to earth again; for they have at their heart an inspiration and a purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph!

There are now 5,063 prisoners of war in England working in agriculture and 1,400 more are to be employed.

FIREWORKS KILL TWO.

Two Others Also Believed Dead In Warehouse Blast.

San Francisco.—Two boys were killed instantly, two more are believed to have met a similar fate and one was injured, probably fatally, when they accidentally exploded some fireworks in a warehouse while attempting to steal fire-crackers. According to the police, the injured boy admitted he had dropped a lighted match near the explosives.

GETS CUP FOR BEATING U-BOAT.

Permission Given Lieutenant Boesch To Accept Gift From Azores.

Washington.—Official permission has been given Lieut.-Com. J. H. Boesch, until recently in charge of the naval collier Orion, to accept the loving cup presented to him by the citizens of Ponta Delgada, Azores, in recognition of his attacking and driving off the German submarine which was bombarding that city some months ago.

THE WORLD WAR.

The British took 1,500 prisoners in their attack on Hamel.

Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey, died in Constantinople.

British troops delivered an attack in the region of Amiens, capturing the village of Hamel, northeast of Villers-Bretonneux, and advancing their line in this region to a depth of more than a mile.

Australian troops attacked the German lines northeast of Villers-Bretonneux, on the Somme front, and beside taking Hamel village battled their way forward beyond Hamel and the Vaire woods, between Hamel and Villers-Bretonneux.

French troops attacked the German lines on a front of a mile and a quarter in the neighborhood of Autreches northwest of Soissons, and pushed into the enemy territory for a distance of nearly half a mile.

BIG TRANSPORT SUNK BY U-BOAT

Former Liner Sent Down on Homeward Voyage

THE THIRD TRANSPORT SUNK

Six Of Crew Are Missing—No Army Personnel Or Passengers Aboard Covington.

Washington.—The American army transport Covington, homeward bound after landing several thousand soldiers in France, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone. Six members of the crew are missing, but all the other men, with the ship's officers, have been landed at a French port. No army personnel or passengers were aboard.

The Navy Department's announcement of the torpedoing of the Covington said none of the officers and men landed was "seriously injured." Apparently some of them were hurt, but the number probably was not given in Vice-Admiral Sims' dispatch.

The Covington was struck, while proceeding with a fleet of other transports, convoyed by destroyers. The submarine was not sighted.

"The torpedo struck just forward of the engine room bulkheads," said the Navy Department's announcement, "and the engine room and fire room were rapidly flooded. With its motive power gone, the vessel was helpless, and, facing the possibility of the torpedoing of another ship in the convoy, the Covington was temporarily abandoned. This was done in excellent order and the officers and crew were taken on board a destroyer. The submarine was not seen.

"At daybreak, the captain, several officers and a number of members of the crew returned to supervise salvaging operations. Another vessel and two tugs took the Covington in tow in the effort to get her to port, but she was too badly damaged to keep afloat and sank.

There was no explanation by the department as to whether the six men were missing after the transfer of the crew from the troop ship to the destroyer or after the transport actually went down. It was feared, however, that they either were killed by the force of the explosion or were caught by the inrush of water into the engine and fire rooms.

The Covington was formerly the Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, which was laid up at Boston and was taken over when the United States entered the war. She was 608 feet long, of 6,339 gross tonnage and had a speed of 15½ knots an hour.

The Covington is the second of the great German liners seized at the outbreak of the war to be sent down by Germany's sea wolves and is the third American troop ship to be destroyed. All were homeward bound. The former Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln was sunk last May 31 and the Antilles, formerly a Morgan liner, was sent down last October 17.

Officers here believed that the submarine was on the surface recharging its batteries when the convoy came along and that it submerged immediately after discharging the torpedo without attempting further attack on the fleet. The theory that the submarine made off in haste would seem to be borne out by the fact that the transport's crew was transferred to one of the destroyers without apparent incident. Some surprise was occasioned by the fact that the submarine did not return after the fleet had proceeded and undertake to finish the sinking of the Covington.

The Covington was the first American transport to be sunk while in convoy, President Lincoln and the Antilles having been destroyed when returning home without the protection of war craft.

AMERICANS REACH ITALY.

First Contingent Has Established Itself In Camp.

Rome.—The first contingent of American troops to arrive in Italy has within forty-eight hours established itself in camp. The men are sleeping under their own tents and feeding from their own kitchen, which was provided by the American Red Cross before the men started.

The rapidity of the mobilization to their new quarters has created a most favorable impression. The Americans are in fine spirits and excellent health, but the Red Cross will within a week establish a complete hospital near the camp.

ASKS ABOUT COASTAL CANALS,

Senate Seeks Data On Connecting Chesapeake With Buzzard's Bay.

Washington.—The Senate adopted a resolution by Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, directing the Secretary of Commerce to furnish the Senate with information regarding the ahvisability of, connecting Chesapeake Bay, Delaware River, New York Bay and Massachusetts and Buzzard's Bays by a series of canals.

MISS RANKIN SEEKS TOGA.

Congresswoman Aspires To Senate From Montana.

Washington.—Miss Jeanette Rankin, Representative from Montana, announced that she will be a candidate for the Republican nomination to the Senate to succeed Senator Walsh, who will offer for re-election in November. The nominating primaries will be held August 27 and Miss Rankin said that at present there is no other Republican candidate.

MILLION MEN NOW SAFE IN FRANCE

Greatest Oversees Movement of Troops in History

MILLIONS MORE ARE GOING

Not A Single American Transport Carrying Troops To Battlefields In France Sunk By A U-boat.

Washington.—American troops sent overseas numbered 1,019,115 on July 1.

This was made known by President Wilson, who gave to the public a letter from Secretary Baker disclosing a record achievement which the President said "must cause universal satisfaction."

The first units—non-combatant—left American shores on May 8, 1917. General Pershing followed twelve days later and at the end of the month, 1,718 men had started for the battlefields of France. June saw this number increased by 12,261 and thereafter khaki-clad "crusaders" from the western republic flowed overseas in a steady stream until upwards of 300,000 had departed when the great German thrust began last March.

President Wilson's determination to meet Germany's supreme effort with the utmost of America's available man power to assist the desperately resisting French and British armies is sharply reflected in the movement of troops during the last three months. The March sailings of 83,811 were increased in April to 117,212. May saw another 244,345 men embark and last month 276,372 were sent away, making a total for the three months of 637,929. This, Secretary Baker said later, put the troop movement six months ahead of the original program.

Substantially thirty divisions are now in France ready to meet whatever move the German Staff has in preparation. Some of these divisions already have been formed into the First Field Army under Major General Liggett, others are holding trench sectors at important points along the battle line and still others have been broken up and brigaded with the French and British troops. And so, when the German thrust comes, the Americans will be called upon to play no small part in meeting it.

Secretary Baker wrote the President that the supplies and equipment in France for the million men who have gone is shown by latest reports to be adequate and added that "the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in practically all lines of necessary equipment and supply."

MANY KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Over 100 Believed Dead Or Injured At TNT Plant Near Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Many persons were killed or injured in two terrible explosions at the huge plant of the Semet-Solway Company, located at Split Rock, a suburb.

The force of the explosion rocked this city. Plate-glass windows in the business section were broken and residences swayed perceptibly, causing their occupants to rush into the streets.

The police believe the list of dead and injured will amount above 100 when final details are available. Incomplete returns showed 16 persons had been killed.

Unequipped with fire apparatus, volunteer firemen were unable to make headway against the spreading flames.

Columns of flames shot 300 feet in height. The heat was so intense that it cracked glass hundreds of yards away and a thick noxious smoke combined to handicap the fire-fighters and rescues.

CAN'T TRUST THE HUNS.

Plan To Send U. S. Hospital Ship Without Convoy Held Up.

Washington.—Plans for the sailing of the American hospital ship Comfort, which it was proposed to send through the submarine zone without convoy, have been delayed by the ruthless destruction of the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle. It is not yet decided whether the original plans will be changed.

258 Persons Believed Lost.

London.—A thorough search of the waters in the vicinity of the spot where the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle was sunk by a German submarine has resulted in no further survivors being found. An official statement issued by the Admiralty says it may be assumed that only 24 out of the 258 persons on board were saved.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in the House of Commons, said that one would have thought that nothing new as regards German brutality could have happened, but the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle was an unspeakable outrage. Nothing could be gained, he added by talking about this last example of frightfulness.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

War Board Willing To Relieve The Industry.

Washington.—In a statement reiterating its disapproval of new building construction, not contributing directly or indirectly toward the prosecution of the war, the War Industries Board expressed willingness to relieve the building industry under the adverse condition of the war as far as possible and to consider the merit of individual projects.

HUNS SMASHED BY AMERICANS

Big German Counter-Attack is Crushed

MANY PRISONERS CAPTURED

Desperate German Effort To Regain Important Position Won By The Americans Ends In Dismal Failure.

American Forces on the Marne.—A counter-attack made by the Germans against the new positions won the night before by the American forces to the west of Chateau-Thierry was completely broken up. The Americans did not give up a foot of ground which they had captured.

Reports from the advanced front, brought back through a heavy enemy barrage, confirmed the earlier statements that the Americans have reached their every objective and are holding every point.

An entire German regiment has been virtually annihilated in the fighting west of Hill 204, according to official information.

The total number of Germans captured by the Americans is now estimated to number about 500, including seven officers. Many groups of prisoners have been sent to the rear. Others have been located in hospitals where they were taken after being wounded.

The German counter-attack which was fiercely conducted, was launched against the American positions at 3 o'clock in the morning. It resulted in the Americans further increasing their number of prisoners. Virtually the remainder of the enemy attacking force was annihilated.

In a brilliant operation after hard fighting, American troops on this front captured the village of Vaux, together with a large slice of the Paris highway west of Chatean-Thierry and two patches of wooded land.

The Americans took 275 German prisoners, including five officers and captured a quantity of machine guns and other equipment.

In the Vaux region the Americans took the Germans completely by surprise. Most of the prisoners were taken out of cellars and dugouts.

How many Germans were killed, of course, is unknown, but from the number of dead in plain view at various places the total must have been considerable.

HUNDRED SHIPS ARE LAUNCHED.

Ceremonies Held In Yards In The East And West.

Washington.—America's merchant fleet, grown to 10,040,659 gross tons by the construction of 1,622 new ships of 1,430,793 tons in the fiscal year ended June 30, was augmented by the unprecedented launching of about 100 ships.

The feat of the loyal army of workmen which made the launchings possible received due recognition from the highest officials directing the war activities of the nation.

"We are all comrades in a great cause," declared President Wilson in a message read as part of the launching ceremonies in 76 yards. From General Pershing came the thanks of the American fighting men in Europe for the support of which the launchings are substantial evidence.

"With such backing we cannot fail to win," asserted the commander of the United States Army in France.

Chairman Hurley, chief of the men directing the shipbuilding program, did not stint his praise of the men actually building the ships in expressing the appreciation of the Shipping Board for the work accomplished.

PRAY AS WE GO.

Move To Pause For Supplication Blocked In Senate.

Washington.—Consideration of a resolution by Senator Myers, of Montana, requesting the President to call upon the nation to pause one minute each day to pray for success of the war was blocked in the Senate by Senator Thomas, of Colorado. "Let us pray as we work and work whether we pray or not," said the Colorado Senator in refusing unanimous consent to take up the resolution.

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, joined in the opposition with the suggestion, "I think we ought to get along a little more rapidly in our war work and pray as we go."

Senator Myers, of Montana, author of the resolution, and Senator Phelan, of California, spoke briefly in its favor.

FOR $9,500,000,000 IN BONDS.

Senate Finance Committee Approves Bill Passed By House.

Washington.—The new bond bill, which just passed the House, providing $8,000,000,000 for domestic purposes and $1,500,000 for loans to the Allies, was approved by the Senate amendment ordered reported favorably.

GAS OFFENSIVE PLANS.

The Chemical Warfare Service Now Has Charge.

Washington.—All phases of gas offensive preparations are placed under the new chemical warfare service of the Army, commanded by Major General Sibert, by an order announced at the War Department. This includes experimental work heretofore carried on by the Medical and Ordnance Departments of the Army and the Bureau of Mines.

MARYLAND NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS

Tax Rate Increased.

Frederick.—The tax rate for Frederick county was fixed by the County Commissioners at $1.25, an advance of 20 cents over last year's rate. With the new assessment of real and personal property, which added nearly $6,500,000 to the basis, the increase came as a big surprise to taxpayers, who were rather expecting a decrease. The commissioners issued a statement explaining the chief reason the rate had to be advanced was to pay off the indebtedness, which was passed on by the old board, amounting to $64,000. In addition to this, the cost of building and maintaining roads and running the schools has advanced greatly. Fifty cents was levied for the schools. The tax basis for 1918 is $37,899,753.

Rockville's Celebration.

Rockville.—Exercises of an elaborate character marked the Fourth of July celebration in Rockville. United States, Maryland and Liberty Loan flags were unfurled from two fine poles erected in front of the Court House by the County Commissioners. Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana; former Representative David J. Lewis and Henry E. Davis delivered addresses. A large chorus, under the direction of William F. Prettyman, sang patriotic songs and the Engineers' Band, of Washington, played. A large crowd from all parts of the county attended.

Military School At Tome.

Port Deposit.—A junior division of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps will be established under the United States War Department at the Tome School in September. This course, which will be open to all boys over 14 years of age, will be under the direction of an officer of the United States Army.

A course in military training has been given the boys of the Tome School during the past year. Mr. John W. Jones, the military instructor, a former member of the Delaware militia, was in service on the Mexican border for six months. Later he had a three-month course at Fort Myer.

No Help From Army Labor.

Annapolis.—The "farm furlough" system established by War Department officials permitting young men of the draft army to engage in work on the farms at certain periods has been of no benefit to Anne Arundel county, according to County Agent H. C. Whiteford. Mr. Whiteford states that as far a she knows not a single application for such furlough was made and that not an additional laborer has been secured for work on the farms in the county.

Scholarships Awarded.

Annapolis.—Scholarships in institutions of the State, open to Anne Arundel county for the coming year, were awarded by the County Board of Education at its monthly meeting as follows: Robert Moss, son of William H. Moss, and Joseph C. Mowes, Davidsonville, Washington College; Charles Trident, St. Margaret's, Maryland State College, and Miss Julia J. Thomas, Brooklyn, Maryland Institute.

Killed In Auto Accident.

Frederick.—Frank A. Alder, Brunswick, received a telegram stating that his son, A. Garland Alder, had been killed in an automobile accident in France. He was the fourth Frederick county boy killed during the war. He was a civil engineer and after graduating from Washington and Lee University in 1909 became associated with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Soldier Falls From Train; Killed.

Elkton.—Alfred Johnson, private in Ambulance Company, No. 37, Sixth Sanitary Train, Sixth Division, accidentally fell from a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Iron Hall, three miles north of Elkton, and was killed. The soldiers were being transferred from Camp Wadesworth, S. C., to Camp Mills, Long Island. Johnson's home is at Gregory, S. D.

New Hotel Opened.

Hagerstown.—The new $100,000 five-story brick Colonial Hotel of this city, owned by Frank L. Hamilton and son, John R. Hamilton, was opened Thursday. The Colonial Apartment House was purchased 15 months ago from Joseph C. Roulette & Sons and remodeled into a hotel. Mr. Hamilton and son now conduct the Jefferson and Palm Hotels at Charles Town, W. Va.

Ends Life With Poison.

Annapolis.—Conrad Schwartzhaupt, 50 years old, a tailor, committed suicide by drinking a combination of poison fluids while at work in his shop here. Dr. Williams Welch, acting coroner, viewed the body and, after examining the fluid, said it was strongly charged with cyanide of soda.

In a recent experiment cress seedlings showed a distinct curvature after an exposure of only two seconds to a light of 200 candlepower. The feebler the light the longer is the time required to produce a reaction, but in an hour the seedling will curve toward the feeblest glimmer of light.

Many new varieties of pistachio nuts from Central and Western Asia are being tested by the Federal Government through wide distribution in various parts of this country.

Shoots His Brother-In-Law.

Hagerstown.—Frederick Shipley was shot by his brother-in-law, Isaac Hull. The bullet entered his right leg near the hip. He was taken to Washington County Hospital.

Dr. John L. Lewis Dead.

Rockville.—Dr. J. L. Lewis, a leading physician of this county, died suddenly at his home at Bethesda, aged 53 years. Overwork is said to have been the cause of death.

Killed By a Train.

Belair.—While walking on a trestle near Sharon Station, on the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, Mrs. Susanna Russell, 66 years old, was struck by a northbound passenger train, sustaining injuries from which she died shortly afterward.

Government Metal Stolen.

Annapolis.—Charged with the larceny of copper and other metals from the United States Government, Chris Scherger, a fireman, employed at the Naval Academy, was arrested here by Deputy United States Marshal A. J. Stinchcomb.

Frederick Has $506,290.

Frederick.—An audit of the war savings stamp campaign showed $506,290.69 in cash and pledges. The county's quota is $1,077,420, leaving a balance of $571,230 worth of stamps to be sold. The sale in the city is $177,321.75, the city quota being $277,549. The total county sale is $329,060.94.

Child Killed By Auto.

Cumberland.—Albert, 4 year old son of Albert F. Shober, wholesale meat dealer, was killed when struck by the automobile of William E. Marquis, treasurer of the Gillespie Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh. The child ran across the street opposite its home and stepped out of the way of a car ahead and into the path of the one following. The child's neck was broken.

John Schley Wins Commission.

Frederick.—Mrs. Steiner Schley has received notice from the Secretary of War that her son, John Reading Schley, this city, has been commissioned first lieutenant, aviation section, Signal Reserve Corps. He is a relative of the late Admiral Winfield Scott Schley and has been in France since November.

County To Borrow $150,000.

Annapolis.—Finding the county is in need of $150,000 to meet immediate obligations, particularly through the redemption of outstanding certificates, the Anne Arundel Commissioners adopted an order giving President James A. Walton authority to borrow that sum at the most satisfactory rate of interest that could be secured.

Hagerstown Man Wounded.

Hagerstown.—Mrs. Catherine Worden, wife of Grant Worden, received a telegram from the War Department stating that her son, Frank J. Long, of the Medical Corps, had been seriously wounded in France June 7. He is 30 years old and unmarried. Prior to his enlistment he was a member of Company B, First Maryland Regiment, for three years, receving an honorable discharge.

Ten New Middies.

Annapolis.—Ten additional members of the new fourth class at the Naval Academy, two of them named by Secretary of the Navy from the enlisted personnel of the Navy, were sworn in by Rear Admiral Eberle. They are: Beverly E. Carter and Milton E. Miles, of the Navy; Thomas R. Malloy, Arizona; Marion J. F. Weller, Jr., Kentucky; Arthur D. Bates, Massachusetts; Arthur A. Schmidt, Indiana; Harry A. Winkelman, Michigan; Martin M. Marston, Mississippi; Henry L. Holcomb, Delaware, and Albert van P. Rudd, Kentucky.

Decorated By France.

Hagerstown.—Harry K. Hetzer, chief commissary steward, United States Navy, son of George F. Hetzer, Williamsport, returned home on a furlough, wearing a decoration conferred upon him by France for bravery. He is the first Washington county man in any branch of the national service to come back with such an honor. He risked his own life to save the life of a French officer, Captain Decourcy, at sea.

To "Cut" For Not Working.

Federalsburg.—Olie Henry was arrested here by Constable Noble under the Compulsory Work Law as a slacker. He was arraigned before Magistrate Thomas F. Cox, who committed him to the House of Correction for six months. By the young man's own confession he had worked only three weeks in as many months.

Death From A Sparkler.

Federalsburg.—Hazel Warren, 11 years old, daughter of William J. Warren, died in Cambridge Hospital from burns. The little girl was playing with a sparkler fire cracker when her dress became ignited from the flying sparks and before the flames could be extinguished she was horribly burned. Mrs. John A. Aul, who ran to the child's assistance, was also badly burned.

A dictaphone small enough to be carried in one's pocket has been invented and patented by a man in Washington.

The custom of wearing orange blossoms at weddings is of comparatively recent date. It came to us, like most other fashions in dress, from the French, who in their turn derived it from Spain. In the latter country it had long prevailed and is said to have been originally of Moorish origin.

The custom of handshaking dates back to the time of Henry II.

Glassmaking is an old-established industry in the Birmingham (England) district.

North of Fifty-Three

BY BERTRAND W. SINCLAIR

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HAZEL ATONES FOR HER THOUGHTLESSNESS BY MAKING A LUCKY "STRIKE."

Synopsis.—Miss Hazel Weir, a stenographer, living at Granville, Ontario, is placed under a cloud by circumstances for which she is entirely blameless. To escape from the groundless gossip that pursues her, she secures a position as schoolteacher at Cariboo Meadows, in a wild part of British Columbia. There, at a boarding house, she first sees "Roaring Bill" Wagstaff, a well-known character of the country. Soon after her arrival Hazel loses her way while walking in the woods. She wanders until night when she reaches "Roaring Bill's" camp fire in the woods. He promises to take her home in the morning, but she is compelled to spend the night in the woods. After wandering in the woods all the next day, "Roaring Bill" finally admits that he is taking Hazel to his cabin in the mountains. Hazel finds upon their arrival at the cabin that she cannot hope to escape from the wilderness before spring. During the long winter "Roaring Bill" treats Hazel with the greatest respect. He tells her he loves her and tries to induce her to marry him, but she refuses. In the spring he takes her to Bella Coola, where she can get a boat to Vancouver. At Vancouver Hazel takes a train for Granville, but on the way she realizes that she loves Wagstaff and decided to return to him. "Roaring Bill" is overjoyed and together they travel to a Hudson bay post and are married. After several months they decide to go farther into the mountains to a spot where Bill is confident there is gold. Arrived at their destination, Bill builds a cabin and cuts sufficient hay to feed the horses till spring. Hazel allows sparks from the chimney to set fire to the stable, which is burned with all the hay. To keep the animals from death by starvation, Bill is compelled to shoot them.

CHAPTER XII.

—11—

Jack Frost Withdraws.

All through the month of January each evening, as dusk folded its somber mantle about the meadow, the wolves gathered to feast on the dead horses, till Hazel's nerves were strained to the snapping point. Sometimes, when Bill was gone, and all about the cabin was utterly still, one, bolder or hungrier than his fellows, would trot across the meadow, drawn by the scent of the meat. Two or three of these Hazel shot with her own rifle.

But when February marked another span on the calendar the wolves came no more. The bones were clean.

There was no impending misfortune or danger that she could point to or forecast with certitude. Nevertheless, struggle against it as she might, knowing it for pure psychological phenomena arising out of her harsh environment, Hazel suffered continual vague forebodings. The bald, white peaks seemed to surround her like a prison from which there could be no release. From day to day she was harassed by dismal thoughts. She would wake in the night clutching at her husband. Such days as he went out alone she passed in restless anxiety. Something would happen. What it would be she did not know, but to her it seemed that the bleak stage was set for untoward drama, and they two the puppets that must play.

When Bill drew her up close in his arms, the intangible menace of the wilderness and all the dreary monotony of the days faded into the background. But they, no more than others who have tried and failed for lack of understanding, could not live their lives with their heads in an emotional cloud. For every action there must be a corresponding reaction. They who have the capacity to reach the heights must likewise, upon occasion, plumb the depths. Life, she began to realize, resolved itself into an unending succession of little, trivial things, with here and there some great event looming out above all the rest for its bestowal of happiness or pain.

February and March stormed a path furiously across the calendar. Higher and higher the drifts piled about the cabin, till at length it was banked to the eaves with snow save where Bill shoveled it away to let light to the windows. Day after day they kept indoors, stoking up the fire, listening to the triumphant whoop of the winds.

"Snow, snow!" Hazel burst out one day. "Frost that cuts you like a knife. I wish we were home again—or some place."

"So do I, little person," Bill said gently. "But spring's almost at the door. Hang on a little longer. We've made a fair stake, anyway, if we don't wash an ounce of gold."

"How are we going to get it all out?" She voiced a troublesome thought.

"Shoulder pack to the Skeena," he answered laconically. "Build a dugout there, and float downstream. Portage the rapids as they come."

"Oh, Bill!" She came and leaned her head against him contritely. "Our poor ponies! And it was all my carelessness."

"Never mind, hon," he comforted. "They blinked out without suffering. And we'll make it like a charm. Be game—it'll soon be spring."

By April the twentieth the abdication of Jack Frost was complete. A kindlier despot ruled the land, and Bill Wagstaff began to talk of gold.

* * * * * * * *

. . . that precious yellow metal sought by men
In regions desolate.
Pursued in patient hope or furious toil;
Breeder of discord, wars, and murderous hate;
The victor's spoil.

So Hazel quoted, leaning over her husband's shoulder. In the bottom of his pan, shining among a film of black sand, lay half a dozen bright specks, varying from pin-point size to the bigness of a grain of wheat.

"That's the stuff," Bill murmured. "It looks as if we'd struck it pretty fair. It's time, too—the June rise will hit us like a whirlwind one of these days."

"About what is the value of those little pieces?" Hazel asked.

"Oh, fifty or sixty cents," he answered. "Not much by itself. But it seems to be uniform over the bar—and I can wash a good many pans in a day's work."

"I should think so," she remarked. "It didn't take you ten minutes to do that one."

"Whitey Lewis and I took out over two hundred dollars a day on that other creek last spring—no, a year last spring, it was," he observed reminiscently. "This isn't as good, but it's not to be sneezed at, either. I think I'll make me a rocker."

"I can help, can't I?" she said eagerly.

"Sure," he smiled. "You help a lot, little person, just sitting around and keeping me company."

"But I want to work," she declared. "I've sat around now till I'm getting the fidgets."

"All right; I'll give you a job," he returned good-naturedly. "Meantime, let's eat that lunch you packed up here."

In a branch of the creek which flowed down through the basin, Bill had found plentiful colors as soon as the first big run-off of water had fallen. He had followed upstream painstakingly, panning colors always, and now and then a few grains of coarse gold to encourage him in the quest. The loss of their horses precluded ranging far afield to that other glacial stream which he had worked with Whitey Lewis when he was a free lance in the North. He was close to his base of supplies, and he had made wages—with always the prospector's lure of a rich strike on the next bar.

"In the morning," said he, when lunch was over, "I'll bring along the ax and some nails and a shovel, and get busy."

That night they trudged down to the cabin in high spirits. Bill had washed out enough during the afternoon to make a respectable showing on Hazel's outspread handkerchief. And Hazel was in a gleeful mood over the fact that she had unearthed a big nugget by herself. Beginner's luck, Bill said teasingly, but that did not diminish her elation.

As the days passed there seemed no question of their complete success. Bill fabricated his rocker, a primitive, boxlike device with a blanket screen and transverse slats below. It was faster than the pan, even rude as it was, and it caught all but the finer particles of gold.

A queer twist of luck put the capsheaf on their undertaking. Hazel ran a splinter of wood into her hand, thus putting a stop to her activities with shovel and pail. Until the wound lost its soreness she was forced to be idle. So she rambled along the creek one afternoon, armed with hook and line on a pliant willow in search of sport.

The trout were hungry, and struck fiercely at the bait. She soon had plenty for supper and breakfast.

In the Bottom of His Pan Lay Half a Dozen Bright Specks.

Wherefore she abandoned that diversion and took to prying tentatively in the lee of certain boulders on edge of the creek—prospecting on her own initiative, as it were. She had no pan, and only one hand to work with, but she knew gold when she saw it—and, after all, it was but an idle method of killing time.

In this search she came upon a large, rusty pebble, snuggled on the downstream side of an overhanging rock right at the water's edge. It attracted her first by its symmetrical form, a perfect oval; then, when she lifted it, by its astonishing weight. She continued her search for the pinkish-red stones, carrying the rusty pebble along. Presently she worked her way back to where Roaring Bill labored prodigiously.

"Look at these pretty stones I found," she said. "What are they, Bill?"

"Those?" He looked at her outstretched palm. "Garnets."

"Garnets? They must be valuable then," she observed.

"Yes, if you can find any of any size. What's the other rock?" he inquired casually. "You making a collection of specimens?"

"That's just a funny stone I found," she returned. "It must be iron or something. It's terribly heavy for its size."

"Eh? Let me see it," he said.

She handed it over.

He weighed it in his palm, scrutinized it closely, turning it over and over. Then he took out his knife and scratched the rusty surface vigorously for a few minutes.

"Huh!" he grunted. "Look at your funny stone."

He held it out for her inspection. The blade of the knife had left a dull yellow scar.

"Oh!" she gasped. "Why—it's gold!"

"It is, woman," he declaimed, with mock solemnity. "Gold — glittering gold!

"Say, where did you find this?" he asked when Hazel stared at the nugget, dumb in the face of this unexpected stroke of fortune.

"Just around the second bend," she cried. "Oh, Bill, do you suppose there's any more there?"

"Lead me to it with my trusty pan and shovel, and we'll see," Bill smiled.

Forthwith they set out. The overhanging boulder was a scant ten minutes' walk up the creek.

Within five minutes his fingers brought to light a second lump, double the size of her find. Close upon that he winnowed a third. Hazel leaned over him, breathless. At last he reached bottom. The boulder thrust out below in a natural shelf. From this Bill carefully scraped the accumulation of black sand and gravel, gleaning as a result of his labor a baker's dozen of assorted chunks —one giant that must have weighed three pounds. He sat back on his haunches, and looked at his wife, speechless.

"Is that truly all gold, Bill?" she whispered incredulously.

"It certainly is—as good gold as ever went into the mint," he assured. "All laid in a nice little nest on this shelf of rock. That's a real, honest pocket. And a well-lined one, if you ask me."

"My goodness!" she murmured. "There might be wagonloads of it in this creek."

"There might, but it isn't likely." Bill shook his head. "This is a simonpure pocket, and it would keep a graduate mineralogist guessing to say how it got here, because it's a different proposition from the wash gold in the creek bed. It's rich placer ground, at that—but this pocket's almost unbelievable. Must be forty pounds of gold there. And you found it. You're the original mascot, little person."

He bestowed a bearlike hug upon her.

"Now what?" she asked. "It hardly seems real to pick up several thousand dollars in half an hour or so like this. What will we do?"

"Do? Why, bless your dear soul," he laughed. "We'll just consider ourselves extra lucky, and keep right on with the game till the high water makes us quit."

Which was a contingency nearer at hand than even Bill, with a first-hand knowledge of the North's vagaries in the way of flood, quite anticipated.

Three days after the finding of the pocket the whole floor of the creek was awash. His rocker went downstream overnight. When Bill saw that he rolled himself a cigarette, and, putting one long arm across his wife's shoulders, said whimsically:

"What d'you say we start home?"

CHAPTER XIII.

The Stress of the Trail.

Roaring Bill dumped his second pack on the summit of the Klappan, and looked away to where the valley that opened out of the basin showed its blurred hollow in the distance. But he uttered no useless regrets. With horses they could have ridden south through a rolling country, where every stretch of timber gave on a grass-grown level. Instead they were forced back over the rugged route by which they had crossed the range the summer before. Grub, bedding, furs and gold totaled two hundred pounds. On his sturdy shoulders Bill could pack half that weight. For his wife the thing was a physical impossibility, even had he permitted her to try. Hence every mile advanced meant that he doubled the distance, relaying from one camp to the next. They cut their bedding to a blanket apiece, and that was Hazel's load—all he would allow her to carry.

"You're no pack mule, little person," he would say. "It don't hurt me. I've done this for years."

But even with abnormal strength and endurance, it was killing work to buck those ragged slopes with a heavy load. Only by terrible, unremitting effort could he advance any appreciable distance. They were footsore, and their bodies ached with weariness that verged on pain when they gained the pass that cut the summit of the Klappan range.

"Well, we're over the hump," Bill remarked thankfully. "It's a downhill shoot to the Skeena. I don't think it's more than fifty or sixty miles to where we can take to the water."

They made better time on the western slope, but the journey became a matter of sheer endurance. Food was scanty—flour and salt and tea; with meat and fish got by the way. And the black flies and mosquitoes swarmed about them maddeningly day and night.

So they came at last to the Skeena, and Hazel's heart misgave her when she took note of its swirling reaches, the sinuous eddies—a deep, swift, treacherous stream. But Bill rested overnight, and in the morning sought and felled a sizable cedar, and began to hew. Slowly the thick trunk shaped itself to the form of a boat under the steady swing of his ax.

In a week it was finished. They loaded the sack of gold, the bundle of furs, their meager camp outfit amidships, and swung off into the stream.

The Skeena drops fifteen hundred feet in a hundred miles. Wherefore there are rapids, boiling stretches of white water in which many a good canoe has come to grief. Some of these they ran at imminent peril. Over the worst they lined the canoe from the bank. And in the second week of July they brought up at the head of Kisplox Canon. Hazelton lay a few miles below. But the Kisplox stayed them, a sluice box cut through old stone, in which the waters raged with a deafening roar. No man ventured into that wild gorge. They abandoned the dugout. Bill slung the sack of gold and the bale of furs on his back.

"It's the last lap, Hazel," said he. "We'll leave the rest of it for the first Siwash that happens along."

So they set out bravely to trudge the remaining distance. And as the fortunes of the trail sometimes befall, they raised an Indian camp on

"Oh Bill," Hazel Called from the Bow. "Look!"

the bank of the river at the mouth of the canon. A ten-dollar bill made them possessors of another canoe, and an hour later the roofs of Hazelton cropped up above the bank.

"Oh, Bill," Hazel called from the bow. "Look! There's the same old steamer tied to the same old bank. We've been gone a year, and yet the world hasn't changed a mite. I wonder if Hazelton has taken a Rip van Winkle sleep all this time?"

"No fear," he smiled. "I can see some new houses—quite a few, in fact. And look—by Jiminy! They're working on the grade. That railroad, remember?"

He drove the canoe alongside a float. A few loungers viewed them with frank curiosity. Bill set out the treasure sack and the bale of furs, and tied the canoe.

"A new hotel, by Jove!" he remarked, when upon gaining the level of the town a new two-story building blazoned with a huge sign its function as a hostelry. "Getting quite metropolitan in this neck of the woods. Say, little person, do you think you can relish a square meal? Planked steak and lobster salad—huh? I wonder if they could rustle a salad in this man's town? Say, do you know I'm just beginning to find out how hungry I am for the flesh-pots. Aren't you, hon?"

She was; frankly so. For long, monotonous months she had been struggling against just such cravings, impossible of realization, and therefore all the more tantalizing. She had been a year in the wilderness, and the wilderness had not only lost its glamor, but had become a thing to flee from. She bestowed a glad pressure on her husband's arm as they walked up the street, Bill carrying the sack of gold perched carelessly on one shoulder.

"Say, their enterprise has gone the length of establishing a branch bank here, I see."

He called her attention to a square-footed edifice, its new-boarded walls as yet guiltless of paint, except where a row of black letters set forth that it was the Bank of British North America.

"That's a good place to stow this bullion," he remarked. "I want to get it off my hands."

So to the bank they bent their steps. A solemn, horse-faced. Englishman weighed the gold, and issued Bill a receipt, expressing a polite regret that lack of facility to determine its fineness prevented him from converting it into cash.

"That means a trip to Vancouver," Bill remarked outside. "Well, we can stand that."

From the bank they went to the hotel, registered, and were shown to a room. For the first time since the summit of the Klappan Range, where her tiny hand glass had suffered disaster, Hazel was permitted a clear view of herself in a mirror.

"I'm a perfect fright!" she mourned.

"Huh!" Bill grunted. "You're all right. Look at me."

The trail had dealt hardly with both, in the matter of their personal appearance. Tanned to an abiding brown, they were, and Hazel's one-time smooth face was spotted with fly bites and marked with certain scratches suffered in the brush as they skirted the Kisplox. Her hair had lost its sleek, glossy smoothness of arrangement. Her hands were reddened and rough. But chiefly she was concerned with the sad state of her apparel. She had come a matter of four hundred miles in the clothes on her back—and they bore unequivocal evidence of the journey.

"I'm a perfect fright," she repeated pettishly. "One's manners, morals, clothing, and complexion all suffer from too close contact with your beloved North, Bill."

"Thanks!" he returned shortly. "I suppose I'm a perfect fright, too. Long hair, whiskers, grimy, calloused hands, and all the rest of it. A shave and a hair cut, a bath and a new suit of clothes will remedy that. But I'll be the same personality in every essential quality that I was when I sweated over the Klappan with a hundred pounds on my back."

"I hope so," she retorted. "I don't require the shave, thank goodness, but I certainly need a bath—and clothes. I wish I had the gray suit that's probably getting all moldy and moth-eaten at the Pine River cabin. I wonder if I can get anything fit to wear here?"

"Women live here," Bill returned quietly, "and I suppose the stores supply 'em with duds. Unlimber that bank roll of yours, and do some shopping."

She sat on the edge of the bed, regarding her reflection in the mirror with extreme disfavor. Bill fingered his thick stubble of a beard for a thoughtful minute. Then he sat down beside her.

"What's a mollah, hon?" he wheedled. "What makes you such a crosser patch all at once?"

"Oh, I don't know," she answered dolefully. "I'm tired and hungry, and I look a fright—and—oh, just everything."

"Tut, tut!" he remonstrated good-naturedly. "That's just mood again. We're out of the woods, literally and figuratively. If you're hungry, let's go and see what we can make this hotel produce in the way of grub, before we do anything else."

"I wouldn't go into their dining-room looking like this for the world," she said decisively.

"All right; you go shopping, then," he proposed, "while I take these furs up to old Hack's place and turn them into money. Then we'll dress, and make this hotel feed us the best they've got. Cheer up. Maybe it was tough on you to slice a year out of your life and leave it in a country where there's nothing but woods and eternal silence—but we've got around twenty thousand dollars to show for it, Hazel. And one can't get something for nothing. There's a price mark on it somewhere, always. Be my good little pal—and see if you can't make one of these stores dig up a white waist and a black skirt, like you had on the first time I saw you."

He kissed her, and went quickly out. And after a long time of sober staring at her image in the glass Hazel shook herself impatiently.

"I'm a silly, selfish, incompetent little beast," she whispered. "Bill ought to thump me, instead of being kind. I can't do anything, and I don't know much, and I'm a scarecrow for looks right now. And I started out to be a real partner."

Bill suddenly realizes that Hazel is tired of the wilderness and he decides on a move that is to have a big effect on their later lives. A hint of what is to come is given in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ANIMALS ARE GOOD SWIMMERS

Polar Bear, Who Passes His Time in Icy Waters, Is Regarded Best, Though Not Swiftest.

Nearly all animals are better swimmers than man and take to the water naturally. The rhinoceros and hippopotamus are wonderful swimmers and divers, while the Indian elephant crosses great rivers with heavy loads, London Tit-Bits states.

The elk and the reindeer are first-class swimmers. The elk keeps his head above water and crosses directly from bank to bank to avoid turning. The reindeer, on the other hand, turns as often as he likes, keeping his head only a little above the surface. But of all swimmers of all climes the best, though not the swiftest, is the polar bear, who passes half his time in the water swimming and diving. His swimming power is nothing short of miraculous if it be remembered that the water in the regions he frequents is invariably cold and that cold is normally prohibitive to good swimming. There are bears that can swim from twenty-five to thirty miles without great effort.

One of the swiftest swimming animals is the squirrel. A sportsman on one occasion, having at hand a squirrel born in captivity, which had never seen water, wanted to see if it could swim and took it with him in a rowboat to the center of the lake. The squirrel turned toward the bank, head and paws above the water, back and tail underneath it, and began to swim so rapidly that it was with the greatest difficulty that the man recovered it when it reached the shallow water near the land.

Evolution of the Lamp.

Dr. Walter Clark of Philadelphia has recently made some interesting investigations to find out how the old-time lighting conditions in his city compare with those of today, says the Popular Science Monthly. He has discovered that until as late as 1885, only flickering sperm oil and candles were in use. Not until the following decade did the "highly improved" kerosene lamp appear. Gas did not come out until the period between 1865 and 1875. And then only the wealthy could use it. It sold at $2.50 per thousand cubic feet! The efficient Welsbach mantle came out ten years later, revolutionizing artificial illumination. The present era began in 1895, when gas and electricity came into general use—gas selling at $1 per thousand cubic feet and electricity at 10 cents per kilowatt hour. Since that time the gas mantle and the electric filament have seen vast improvements, so that today the average family is obtaining about eighteen times as much light as the people of half a century ago.

"Doctoring" Heliotrope.

The delicate heliotrope is scarce and unprofitable to the perfumer. He detects in its odor, however, the aroma of vanila combined with the sharper scent of bitter almonds. Therefore, he adds to a tincture of vanila a small quantity of the otto of bitter almonds and rose and orange flower essence, and thus easily makes extract of heliotrope.

Care of Flutes.

Flutes sometimes suffer from any abrupt change in the weather, and should therefore be kept in chamois leather.

'Made in U. S. A.' Label in Gowns

New York.—There is no getting away from the Paris situation in its cause and effect upon clothes, asserts a prominent authority.

The nation, like others, has leaned upon that one city of the universe for its inspiration, guidance and material and artistic help in the making, selling and exploiting of women's apparel.

To have the bond weakened that connects us with Paris is to have the feeling that a child has when its mother turns it loose and tells it to walk alone to the nearest chair. There is in the minds of the buyers, we imagine, something of the panic that must come to the young brain when it knows that it must depend upon nothing but its own legs for support in a wide oasis of space.

We did not get this feeling when the war broke, because two or three thousand gowns were assembled in public under the sound of the cannon nearing Compiegne. Even the submarine menace did not break the bond for the succeeding two summers, but it perceptibly weakened after last season and now we are confronted with a situation in this country that has grown to strength and importance in the last few weeks.

This classic Grecian gown is made in one piece, of pearl-gray jersey, with its toga effect on one shoulder of slate-gray velvet. The belt is gray suede with silver buckle.

The hand of the government, with its five fingers gripping every part of the continent has reached out and touched those women who have made their living by shuttling across the ocean and bringing back to America what is wanted from France. The government has said that no women shall have passports unless they are going to work for the war, and even then they cannot be self-appointed missionaries or impulsive emotionalists. They must be sent for by workers over there, and they must give guarantee that the work will be done, and that in every way they will fulfill their mission to the best of their ability.

Now we, like France and England, are to be restricted. It seems a pity to many that women buyers who are willing to go to Paris to bring back clothes are to be forbidden that privilege. A few men buyers will be allowed to go after the government has thoroughly searched their reasons for the attempt and given them a permission that is hedged about with as many restrictions as though it were signed by a military governor.

Under the pressure of these conditions the American buyers think they will not go to Paris this year, and the rumor persists that only a very few of the French houses will show gowns.

Hundreds of New Fashions.

It may be that under the present conditions created by our government and seconded by the French, the newspapers and the fashion illustrators will become, in the new military term, liaison officers. They will be able to interpret from one general to another speaking different languages.

In the meantime we are all quite eager about the new American output. The first touch of its sanity is shown in the fact that materials suitable for our climate have been chosen for the summer gowns.

Organdie is too well known to be more than barely mentioned, but the fact that it has appeared for evening gowns is a comfort to many who did not know what to wear when asked to dinner on a hot summer night.

Another sane thing that the designers over here have done which was of necessity is to launch gowns in the materials, whether thin or not, and in the colors, whether vivid or dull, that can be easily purchased in any part of this country.

Each season the yardage in Paris has grown less. Each season the transportation has become more difficult and uncertain. If the American public accepted gowns of a different material and color from the original, then the dressmakers over here would realize a profit on their initial expense, but the French do not always make gowns that can be copied in other fabrics and colors.

Materials We Will Wear.

As we have taffeta, America is introducing gowns of it in slate gray, in black, in dark blue covered with tulle, in pale blue touched, Watteaulike, with a box plait at the back and a group of pink roses at the waist.

Georgette crepe and chiffon are also plentiful, and both fabrics are used in a large number of interesting gowns.

Satin holds its own. Tulle and silk net remain in the best possible taste. Japanese and Chinese crepes, brocades, pongees and silks, which seem to be easily obtainable from the East these days, have been worked up by American designers into frocks that exactly suit our temperature.

Sport coats of shantung and the thick, fine weaves of Chinese pongee, have been quickly offered by our designers to substitute sweaters, satin sleeveless jackets and velvet, pocketed coats. These are lined with obi crepe sometimes and are worn over plain or striped skirts.

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Silk Bloomers.

The vogue for glove-silk bloomers is great. The colors worn match the dress with which they are to be worn, as khaki when milady dons her motor togs, and navy blue when she wears a suit of blue. Pink lisle envelope chemises are in the market, sometimes made with a camisole top of glove silk and lace, or again entirely of self-material.

SELECTING OUR NEW HOSIERY

Correspondent Offers Some Timely Advice as to Care and Selection of Silk Stockings.

Well, one thing is certain, if we "go about with our eyes open," as the old saying goes, "we are bound to learn." This old adage came closely home the other day, writes a correspondent, when I was selecting new hosiery, and, like every one else, kicking, not only at the skyrocket prices asked for stockings, but also voicing a few sentiments regarding the wear, which seemed not to be in keeping with the prices.

The saleswoman then told me that if one really wished to get wear out of silk hose, before wearing the hose should be rinsed thoroughly in cold water and that stockings should never be worn two days in succession without being washed in cold water. In fact, she said that silk stockings should never be washed in hot water, because it ruined the silk.

Another bit of advice was not to buy more stockings than one required for immediate use, because a silk stocking that has lain folded in the drawer for any length of time is bound to rot, and when one puts it on the foot the threads give way.

I am passing this little bit of knowledge along to you, for we are all doing everything possible these days to avoid waste, and if the result is half what the saleswoman said it would be the small amount of labor entailed is well worth the effort.

The three favorite styles in hose this year are the perfectly plain clocked stockings and the striped effects, either in dropped stitch or in two-tone effect. There are shown today two designs of clocking, one drop stitched, one check, one fancy boot top and one pair of black silk with black lace butterflies.

For School Girls.

For the high school girl are cool calico dresses in dark blue. They have dark collars and cuffs and some of them have a small white figure in the material. Sixteen-year-olds will like them because they have such a grownup air about them.

"Ivory" Now Made From Cotton.

One of the chief imports from Africa in the pre-bellum days was ivory, the product of the elephant. The boudoirs of many of the ladies of the land contained many ivory toilet articles and the piano sported its ivory-topped keys, and many other uses were made in this country of the tusk of the elephant. With no ivory being imported, and having no elephants in this country, Americans were compelled to find a suitable substitute for the material. Old King Cotton came to the rescue, offering a means of producing artificial ivory that possesses all of the beautiful qualities of the real article. A cotton solution chemically treated by several processes changes the raw product of the South to a hard ivory-colored product that can be easily molded to any shape desired.

Summer Hats.

Since fashion insists on being patriotic and conserving material this year, and since women are being just as patriotic and practicing every economy possible, the only things left which make for novelty in the costumes for the summer are the small accessories which help set off the plain frocks. Hats, for one thing, can be chosen so that they make a last year's costume look like new. The broad-brimed sun hat will be a favorite again this year. Fabric hats will be especially popular to wear with frocks of the same material. They are shown in pretty shapes made of linen, organdie, gingham, georgette and tulle.

Buttons and Buckles.

Tortoise buttons, buckles and bag handles are very smart just now. Pearl buttons of the dark and smoked colorings are liked on high-grade coats, but Women's Wear says that they will be scarce on account of the difficulty of getting shells from which they are made.

Cleaning Furniture Covers.

When furniture covering of chintz cretonne, or tapestry, needs cleaning and cannot be removed from the furniture the safest way is to use dry bran rubbed well into the surface with a flannel.

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THOSE SABBATARIANS

THE Evening Journal quotes—approvingly, of course—the following from the Laurel Register.

THAT HARTLEY EPISODE

From the Laurel Register.

Officers of the law at Hartley, Del., recently arrested and fined one or more persons for working in the fields on Sunday. In Wilmington and numerous other places the shipbuilders at the request of the government, pay double time for working on Sunday. The necessities of war have evidently made no impression upon the minds of the Hartley officials. The petty methods which some small town officials in Delaware take in assuming to "uphold the laws" are truly surprising.

We think the Register is right in its criticism of its Pharasaical officials. Had they been in office in the days when the less censorious Christ walked the fields of Palestine, they would have arrested the man who pulled "his ass out of a pit on the Sabbath day."

We believe the Christian Sabbath should be kept without breach or profanation, and are as strongly opposed as anyone to the introduction in our country of that total disregard of God's fourth commandment known as the "European Sunday;" but these are exceptional times, and farm work is often as much a necessity on Sunday as fighting on the firing line in France, in fact, it is fighting on the bread line here without which the firing line fight wonld not last long, for be it remembered always we here in America are feeding all our Allies, as well as ourselves, and to accomplish this stupendous task we must hump ourselves mightily on the farms.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

THE Transcript wishes to thank Dr. Timothy J. Bowes, of Philadelphia, for a copy of a paper read by Dr. W. G. Hudson, Medical Director of the DuPont Powder Co., at a meeting of the Conference Board of Physicians in Industrial Practice, Feb. 23, 1918.

Dr. Bowes, formerly a resident of Middletown, holds the responsible office of Medical Director for The Philadelphia Electric Co., and has to look after the health of an army of employes as great as the thousands of Greeks Zenophon led in his famous march to the Euxine.

The paper contains a highly interesting expose of a recent startling discovery in anesthesia which will prove when generally employed, a greater blessing to suffering humanity than even the original discovery of ether by Doctor Morton, for that was anaesthetic only that is, producing insensibility to pain with unconsciousness and generally with more or less unpleasant after results. This later method is analgesic, that is, producing insensibility to pain without loss of consciousness and with no ill after effects. Moreover, the new ether can be used in all those cases where heart or lung conditions forbid the use of the old ether, and can also be more easily and widely employed than it, and in all kinds of minor surgery, and even in such painful details as changing surgical dressings etc.

The physician to whom the honor of this second and greater ether discovery is due, is Dr. James Cotton, a surgeon at the McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

After five years of analysis and experiment, he announced the surprising fact that pure ether produces no anaesthesia at all, but that the anaesthetic properties of the old ether were due to certain impurities in it!

These impurities are of three kinds, first, irritative, anaesthetic and toxic, or poisonous. The first of these impurities made it dangerous for persons with diseased lungs to take ether; the second produces the anaesthesia, and the third the sickness following the administration of the old ether.

Dr. Cotton made the remarkable discovery that ethylene gas present in the old ether causes the analgesia. At present the cost of this laboratory-made ethylene ether is prohibitive. Pure carbon dioxide (Co 2) can also be used as a diluent of the ether. in place of ethylene, though the action is not so powerful, and sleep may also intervene.

The Canadian Medical Society fully endorse the new method, and the paper read recites a number of cases wherein the new ether was exhibited at the Royal Victoria Hospital last June.

Dr. Bowes tells the writer that he was present at a clinic held recently in the Bellevue Hotel, where a number of wound operation,s some of them of a severe character were successfully made. The use of this painless analgesic where the patient retains entire consciousness and suffers no ill effects afterwards, and which can be used in all cases, will no doubt revolutionize the whole field of anaesthesia. Steps will probably soon be taken to manufacture the new ether upon a commercial scale and thus place this larger boon within the reach of all sufferers.

DISCIPLINE FOR FOOD SLACKERS

Dealers Who Break Regulations May Not Obtain Sugar Certificates.

Eating house proprietors and others who have violated the food regulations in serving beef promiscuously or other classes of food slackers, may wake up to a realization of their offense when they learn that the Food Administrator has failed to grant them a certificate with which to obtain sugar.

Practically every man who sells food and even housewives who seek to do preserving, have to procure sugar certificates for the next three months, to obtain a supply and those who have failed in their obligation to the government may be disciplined in this way.

Sugar certificates issued last week were for the month of July. Certificates for supplies in August will be issued the last week in July. Those for September the last week in August.

GOOD SUMMER EGGS

Candling Suggestions Eliminate Bad Ones When Put in Force.

If the good results of the Food Administration's egg candling suggestions keep up to the present standard bad eggs are going to be as scarce as hen's teeth in a good many sections this summer.

This is a surprising change from what we have been accustomed to expect during the hot summer months. In the past five years, from June 1 to October 1, about 25 per cent of all eggs marketed were a total loss and 40 per cent materially reduced in food value.

Since June 1, 1918, when the observance of the candling safeguard began there have been many comments regarding the small losses. One company in Tennessee says the quality of eggs the first ten days in June showed a marked improvement and they expected that another ten days would eliminate losses from spoilage. Before June 1 there was a loss of twenty-one eggs to the case. Early in June the loss had been reduced to four to the case.

The candling card in a case of eggs is a good indication of the absence of bad ones.

The Tennessee Poultry and Egg Dealers' Association at a recent meeting resolved, "that we extend our hearty thanks to the United States Food Administration for the broad and patriotic manner in which they have formulated and executed rules and orders affecting our industry, and we pledge our hearty support and earnest co-operation to the Food Administration."

The more general candling of eggs has not only relieved the dealer of a burden, but it has resulted in giving the farmer who sells good eggs the benefit of his care and foresight. No longer will egg producers suffer a loss on account of the bad eggs marketed by a few. The loss will go where it belongs. The careful producer will get more and the consumer will pay less.

SAVE BUTTER FAT IN WHEY

Is Worth $800 to $1000 a Ton Expert Declares.

In an unusually interesting letter to the U. S. Food Administration, H. C. Larson, a Wisconsin dairyman and swine breeder, points out the desirability of recovering the butterfat remaining in whey after cheese has been manufactured.

The amount is about one-half of one per cent, equivalent to five pounds of butterfat in 1000 pounds of whey. "Butterfat is worth from $800 to $1000 a ton," Mr. Larson declares, "and to permit it to be left in the whey and fed to hogs or other farm animals is extravagance in the extreme when it can be recovered so easily by the separation of the whey and manufactured into a first-class article of food. Not to do so in these times is certainly wasteful and unpatriotic. Whey is being separated at a number of cheese factories in the state and our own factory is installing the machinery now."

The butterfat recovered, according to Mr. Larson, has a value about double the cost of reclaiming it which makes this conservation measure a thoroughly good business undertaking.

Daily Thought.

The services of the poor and the protection of the rich become reciprocally necessary.

DELAWARE TRUST COMPANY

WILMINGTON MIDDLETOWN

SEAFORD DOVER AUREL

To Lawyers

The policy of inviolable secrecy adopted by this company should appeal to you. Advise your clients to name this company as executor and trustee. Our Trust Department will gladly co-operate with you.

Wait

Until the "Number" Answers or the Operator Reports

ONE of the things that causes telephone congestion is the practice of abandoning calls.

Very often a subscriber will call a number and if he doesn't get an almost instantaneous connection will hang up and try again later. He feels that minutes have elapsed while, in reality, it has been but a matter of seconds.

This hanging up of your telephone receiver means that your time, and the time and labor of the operator, has been wasted and the whole operation repeated later; then again if the called party comes on the line the operator must answer: "Party's gone" or "Excuse it, please."

Please remain at your telephone until the called subscriber answers or the operator reports. This will mean a saving in the time and effort of the three parties to the call, and involve less use of the lines and equipment at a time when the Telephone Company is striving to avoid unnecessary service congestion, when all its facilities are directed to the task of meeting the increasing general needs of the country.

THE DIAMOND STATE TELEPHONE CO.
E. P. BARDO, District Manager,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

MILLER COTTAGE AND ANNEX

9 to 15 North Georgia Ave. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

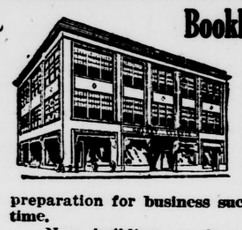
CAPACITY 250

The Popular Hotel in America's Most Popular Resort
Cleanliness and comfort are imperative features. Distinctive advantages are offered to our guests at prices that appeal to a majority of visitors. Exhorbitant or prohibitive rates are never charged.

$ 1.50 to $2.00 PER DAY $8. to $1 PER WEEK

American plan. Lighted throughout by electricity. Hot and cold water bath. Ask some one in your town about us who has stopped here.

EMERSON CROUTHAMEL, Manager.



Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall Wilmington, Del.

THE TOILET NECESSITIES

of the 20th century women are many and varied. There are certain articles which every woman must have. We have them all in large assortment, to say nothing of our patent medicines and drugs. Everything that a druggist sells can be found at our pharmacy. Give us a call.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager

Middletown, Del.

VACATION TIME

If there ever was a time when everybody ought to take a Vacation, it is now. The perils of the Nation; the anxieties and toils, the self-denials and sacrifices of patriotic citizens giving their time, money and sons---all these things have worn out far more strength and nerve force than common, and every one owes it to himself and herself to seize every opportunity, if only for a day or so, to rest and get back their force and snap by taking their minds off these wearing cares and duties.

Nor let any one fear that they will thereby lose time or do less work, for in the end this brief respite from care and work, will so restore nerves and strength that you will return to your tasks, whether your own or those you are so patriotically doing for your country and its brave defenders, with renewed zest and vigor.

But to get the most out of your Vacation, you should be well equipped with every article necessary for health and comfort; and we were never so well fitted as now in every department to furnish you all kinds of Hot Weather Wear and everything else that can minister to your wants. We can only mention a few of the multitude of things you will find here, as a call and a few inquiries will prove to you. So we cordially welcome your visits to look over the exceptionally fine stocks of new and fresh goods so plentifully filling our Store at this time.

LADIES' SKIRTS

Beautiful lot both Sport and wash; latest fabrics, newest styles in Gabardine, Corduroy, Honeycomb Cloth, and White Duck—much reduced, being SAMPLES and Manufacturer's, broken sizes. Prices **$1.25** to **$5.00**

SILK DRESSES

Handsomely made-up in the latest styles—Taffeta and Silk Poplin—many colors, pink, blue rose etc. These charming Silk Dresses are also SAMPLES and offered at Big Reductions from usual prices, **$8.50** to **$25.00**.

LADIES' WAISTS

A full line of Waists in cotton or silk, all in the very newest fashions; Some plain tailored, others trimmed in lace etc.—all especially fine-looking Waists. Prices **$1.25** to **$6.00**.

MILLINERY GOODS

We have some choice Millinery still left; but this time they simply MUST go, as we cannot carry them over, we need their room. So, we can give you in these things, all new and latest styles, Bargains twice over!

4th OF JUY TRIPS

Are you planning a nice trip on the coming Fourth? If so, we can furnish you out with any article you need. Do us the favor to call and look our big stocks over.

KODAKS

What gives so much pleasure to young and old, and lasts a lifetime, as a KODAK! Fun and education both. Teach your children to observe Nature's many beauties and wonders by using a Kodak—to "shoot" the beautiful birds and other live things in the woods or around your home etc. Boys and girls of 9 or 11 can take artistic pictures and do their own developing with the now perfected Eastman Kodaks, sold, too, for less than the earlier ones. Try one and you will thank us for persuading you.

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE

MIDDLETOWN DELAWARE

SPECIAL SUMMER COURSES

For teachers.

For those who wish to prepare for a new line of work.

For those who desire to do better work in the positions they now hold and to qualify for better positions.

You know "The only difference between a rut and a grave is length and depth."

Our plan of individual instruction insures to a student the instruction which HE needs, not what Tom, Dick or Harry may require but what he personally needs. In other words, WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF EACH STUDENT.

Practical courses or elective studies. Reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Students enter at any time.

Why not arrange for a special course this summer? You will never regret time or money invested in practical training, and this extra effort on your part will go farther than you think towards helping to win the war.

BAECOM BUSINESS COLLEGES

TENTH AND KING STS. MASONIC TEMPLE,

ESTABLISHED 1900

WILMINGTON, DEL. SALISBURY, MD.

Grand Atlantic Hotel

Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Avenue Close to Beach, Steel pier and al. attractions. Provides every comfort. Rooms large, well appointed, two or more windows, all with outside exposure. Private baths, running water, elevator, etc. Notable table and white service. Attractive weekly rates. Daily rates beginning at $3 00 American plan. Booklet. Auto bus meets trains

Capacity 600

W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL CHANNELL

Illinois and Pacific Aves.

Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stones throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surroundings. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel.

Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,

A. C. CHANNELL,
Owner and Prop.

STATE AND PENINSULA

There are now about 5,000 Germans interned in the United States.

The Draper Cannery at Milton, put up over 13,000 cans of peas, and shipped a car load last week.

The annual convention of the Maryland State Bar Association was held June 27, 28 and 29 at Atlantic City.

Asbury Short, superintendent of public streets in Georgetown, has resigned to take up war work in Wilmington.

State Teachers' Institute will be held in Newark during the week following the close of the Summer School, August 19-24.

As a result of the State-wide dog law which went into effect on July 1, more than 1000 licenses have been issued in Kent county.

The regular summer and Saturday night excursions from Delaware towns to Rehoboth Beach will be run this year as formerly.

Friends in Laurel have been informed of the death in an automobile accident in France, of Francis A. Garland, with the railroad engineers.

Fifty-nine of its members already in the fighting forces, the Brownson Library Association, Wilmington, has 2 others awaiting the call.

State's Attorney Joshua Clayton, of Elkton, at the Maryland Lawyer's convention held last week in Atlantic City, was elected vice-president.

Conditions indicate a large tomato crop on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the growers have appealed to women to help harvest the crops.

The summer schedule for the Wilmington playgrounds went into effect Saturday when eight play centres were opened until the fall term of school.

A total of 619 employees of the Maryland division of the Pennsylvania Railroad have joined the military or naval forces since the outbreak of the war.

Captain Julian Bacon, after 18 years' service, has resigned as keeper of the light house at the Elbow of Cross Ledge, Delaware Bay, and returned to his home in Laurel.

Rev. Thomas Holloway, pastor of Second Baptist Church, Wilmington, who is to become camp pastor at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., was granted leave of absence from his congregation.

From the White House, in Washington, comes the announcement that President Wilson will recommission for a term of four years each, all incumbent federal officeholders in Maryland.

Though nearly a million horses have been shipped abroad since this war broke out, the Government reports 353,000 more horses, on farms, in this country, January 1, 1917, than January 1, 1918.

With the Philadelphia Food Administration fixing the price of ice cream at 45 to 50 cents a quart, Wilmington lovers of the luxury are hoping for similar action, as it is selling for 60 cents in some Delaware towns.

The dedication of the First M. P Church and the burning of the mortgage at Georgetown Sunday drew people from Maryland and Pennsylvania. Judge Henry C. Conrad and James M. Tunnell were the lay speakers.

Having acquired title to 47.25 acres of land southwest of Wilmington, the Liberty Housing Company, with a capitalization of $100,000, has prepared plans for the erection of 800 houses within walking distance of the shipyards.

According to the Baltimore Sun, William T. Warburton has announced to Robert Crain, Director of the W. S. S. Fund for Maryland, that Cecil has raised $480,000 for the Thrift Stamps Fund, or $5,000 beyond her quota.

By an order from the Federal Fuel Administrator for Maryland dated June 25, retail coal dealers are allowed to make an additional charge of 25 cents per ton for coal sold on credit. If sold for cash, the 25 cents per ton, additional, must not be charged.

Delaware has been awarded the banner for the highest per capita contribution to the Red Cross fund. She has contributed nearly double the amount of any other State in the Union and the city of Wilmington is far and away ahead of any other city of 100,000 population or more.

County Engineer W. E. Hawkins has been authorized by the Sussex county Levy Court to make repairs to the drawbridge over the Laurel river at Bethel, at a price not to exceed $500. The work of extensive shipbuilding being under way it is necessary to pass boats through the draw.

Lightless Nights

Lightless nights, like those of last winter, when on certain evenings of the week all outdoor illumination save that necessary to public safety was introduced are likely to be in force soon again. Announcement has been made in Baltimore that the lightless nights will be effective here beginning July 10. No word from Washington, however, has reached the local Fuel Administrator Charles H. TenWeeges, although it is expected that Wilmington will be included among the periodically darkened cities, as the States in the east most likely to be effected are those of New England and New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia and Maryland.

The order, it is said, will effect all outdoor electric advertising and darken the streets to a point only where public safety is not endangered.

TO CUT WHEAT USE ONE-HALF

Military Necessity Demands That Each American Eat Only 1½ Pounds Wheat Products Weekly.

CORN AND OATS SUBSTITUTES.

Allies Must Have Wheat Enough to Maintain Their War Bread Till Next Harvest.

If we are to furnish the allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly per person, the Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

1. Householders to use not to exceed a total of 1½ pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than 1¾ pounds of Victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

2. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week, Monday and Wednesday, as at present. In addition thereto, not to serve to any one guest at any one meal an aggregate of breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour. No wheat products to be served unless specially ordered. Public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products for each ninety meals served, thus conforming with the limitations requested of the householders.

3. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time, and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold, by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent. of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

5. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions on distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing trades.

The latest social fad is the use of thrift stamps for place cards at public dinners. We like the idea. We've been to many a public dinner when we've felt we were entitled to get some of our money back.

Statistics will probably show that more people have talked about the weather this season than ever before in history. There's been more to talk about.

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING
MONDAY, JUNE 24th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS
FRIDAY, JUNE 28th, 1918
From 1 to 4 P.M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS —OF— APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY MONDAY,
During JUNE, 1918.
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

Farms for Sale!

Farm of 38 acres, 6 acres in wood. Balance tillable, located on stone road near town, all crops and possession at once. Price right.

Farm of 96 acres 65 acres tillable. Apple orchard and other fruits. Located on state road one mile from R. R. Station, church and school.

Farm of 115 acres 60 acres tillable. Near canneries and R. R. station. Good buildings, fruit trees, nice truck land, ½ of crops go with farm. Reasonable price. Part can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 120 acres, 110 acres tillable. Well fenced, new buildings. Well located for an ideal home. ½ cash, balance can remain at 5 per cent.

Farm of 250 acres mostly tillable. Good buildings and good land. Handy to school and station.

JAY C. DAVIS,
Phone 168. Middletown, Del.

REAL ESTATE SOLD

April 10th. Dwelling of James Jarrell, to Joshua Simmons.

April 25th. Ryan dwelling, to John P. Vandegrift.

May 9th. Dwelling of John P. McIntyre to Edward M. Records.

June 14th, Farm of D. W. Lewis to Thomas P. Boulden.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.
Middletown, Del

NOTICE—DIVIDEND!

NEW CASTLE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF ODESSA, JUNE 19th, 1918

The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one half per cent clear of taxes, payable on and after June 30th, 1918.

JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for WHEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT. Phone 5 and 41.
JESSE L. SHEPHERD.

Just received a new line of Hoosier kitchen cabinets; also a lot of Vudor Porch screens. Come look them over.
W. J. WILSON.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used so successfully for fifty-two years in all parts of the country for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Sold by MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

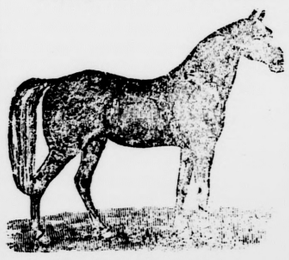
Hackett's Gape Cure

Kill the Worm as well as the Germ. Makes Poultry raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible.
HACKETT'S GAPE CURE, 35c., postpaid.
HACKETT'S LOUSE POWDER, 35c., postpaid

HACKETT'S GAPF CURE CO.,
Hillsboro, Md.

Season of 1918



FRENCH COACH

Marcus N., Jr.

Coal Black Stallian, will weigh 1470 lbs., sired by Marcus N., Sr., an imported French Coach Horse, weight 1700 lbs.

This horse will make the season at my residence near Clayton's Corner, Del.

TERMS—$12 to insure, with the usual return services. If mare is sold, traded or about to be moved before ascertained to be in foal, insurance becomes due and payable immediately

JAMES A. MONEY
Phone 225-31 Middletown, Del.
WILLIAM SMITH GROOM.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles for JUNK

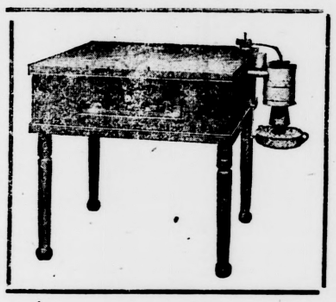
JACOB PROTIGAL
515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 358

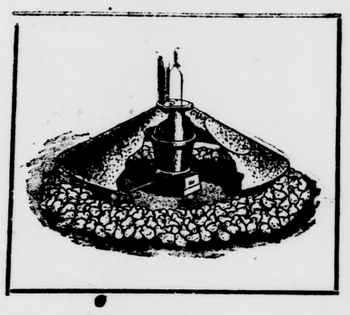
CATTLE PASTURE

Best cattle pasture in the State, Long Island farm on the Delaware river, plenty of water, grass and shade, one dollar a head per month.

J. F. Fox,
Odessa, Del.

BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS





THEY ARE SIMPLE SAFE SURE

J. F. McWhorter & Son
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast Corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY
THE 13TH DAY OF JULY, 1918,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

The following described Real Estate, viz:

All that certain three storied Brick Messuage and lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Wilmington aforesaid and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING and bounded southwardly by Eighth (formerly Kent) Street, eastwardly by Market Street, westwardly by Shipley Street and extending up Market and Shipley Street about eighty-seven feet to a line of (late of Joshua Wallaston's) land be the contents thereof more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ashton R. Tatnall, Thomas Tatnall and Richard R. Tatnall, Executors of Joseph Tatnall, deceased late of the City of Wilmington, Delaware, Surviving Trustee, Mortgagor Walter D. Bush, eldest male heir of George W. Bush, deceased, Surviving Trustee, t. t. and The Wilmington Institute, a Corporation of the State of Delaware, t. t. and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., June 25th, 1918.

The Most Loved of All Presents

Howard Wathes
Hamilton Watches
Jewelry
Cut Glass and Silverware
Everything found in an up-to-date Jewelry Store

S. E. MASSEY

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Pencader Hundred

The taxable residents of Pencader Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said hundred, are hereby notified that the taxes for the year 1918 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred will be at the

NEWARK DEPOT, BRYANS STORE
AUG. 26, SEP. 24, NOV. 18
FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

PAYETT'S MILL
AUG. 26, SEPT. 24, NOV. 18, FROM 1 to 3 P. M. DEC. 30 FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

GLASGOW, BROOK'S STORE
JULY 31, AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, OCT. 28, NOV. 19, DEC. 31, FROM 9 to 11 A. M.

PORTER, BRADLEY'S STORE
AUG. 27, SEPT. 25, NOV. 19, DEC. 31, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

SUMMIT BRIDGE, SALMON'S STORE
JULY 31, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, FROM 9 to 11 A. M. OCT. 28, FROM 1 to 3 P. M., NOV. 20, FROM 9 to 11 A. M., DEC. 30, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

KIRKWOOD, KING'S STORE
AUG. 28, SEPT. 30, NOV. 20, FROM 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, governing the collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as amended.

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

EDWARD O. WALTON,
Collector of Taxes for Pencader Hundred

DO YOU NEED

anything in the Tailoring line. I make Ladies' and Men's Suits

CLEANING, ALTERING AND PRESSING

M. LESSIN THE TAILOR
East Main Street Middletown, Del

Valve-In-Head Motor Cars
BUICK AND CHEVROLET
SHALLCROSS' GARAGE
E. M. SHALLCROSS, Prop.
Phone 110 for Demonstration.

Middletown Opera House

Thursday, July 18th, 1918

Pathe *Presents*

Frank Keeman

THE FAMOUS BELASCO STAR AT HIS BEST

in

"Ruler of the Road"

A story and impressive drama showing how a child can change the life of of a strong-willed man. It shows up in a striking Manner the railroad situation as it was before the government took charge of the gigantic business.

"Ruler of the Road" shows the possibilities which permit one railroad organization to utterly ruin a rival organization for purely selfish motives, thereby causing the public great inconvenience, and the stockholders great financial loss.

SCREENED AT 7.45

Admission - - 10 and 20 Cents

JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasury
—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.
Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM

Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policeis over

$700,000.00

resent Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over

$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS

WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

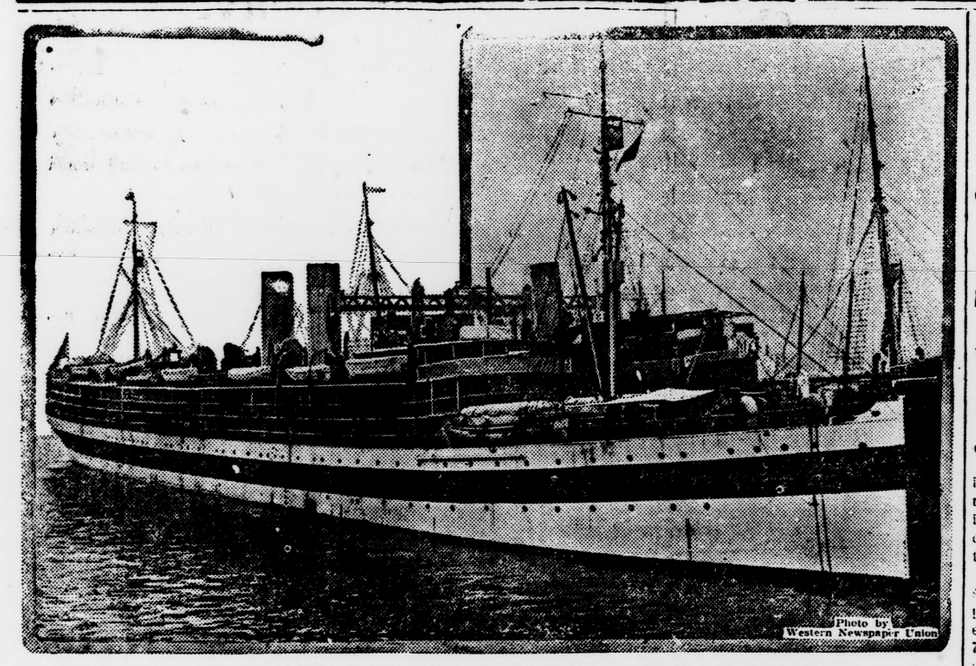


Photo by Western Newspaper Union

This is the American hospital ship Comfort which the war department intended to send across the Atlantic without protection to test the behavior of the Germans. Since the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship Llandover Castle the plan has been held up and may be abandoned.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Most Glorious Independence Day in History of the United States Celebrated.

HUNDRED VESSELS LAUNCHED

President Wilson Declares There Can Be No Compromise With the Foe—Secretary Baker's Heartening Statement — Confusing State of Affairs in Russia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

With more than a million Americans in France fighting for the freedom of the world; with more than another million Americans in training for the same great contest; with the submarine menace finally overcome, the "bridge across the Atlantic" completed and its maintenance assured by the tremendous amount of shipbuilding accomplished and underway; with quantity and quality production of airplanes and artillery announced; with huge crops in prospect, and finally with the nation solidly behind the government in its plans for the prosecution of the war to a victorious finish, the people of the United States very properly made the celebration of the Fourth of July the greatest celebration in the history of the country. No task so great and glorious ever before confronted them, no more lofty idealism ever inspired them to perform the task, never was their confidence in their power so absolute.

With reason, too, was the national holiday celebrated by the allies of America, and especially gratifying was the fact that the day was made a national holiday by many of the Latin-American republics for that indicates that the unreasonable jealousy and fear of the United States some of them have entertained is passing away.

—

Though last Thursday was not so noisy as the old-time Fourths, there was one most glorious noise that, figuratively speaking, must have been distinctly heard in Berlin and Vienna. That was the "grand splash" when about one hundred vessels were launched at the various shipyards of the country. Between sunrise and sunset approximately half a million tons of dead weight shipping was added to the fleets that are defeating the submarine pirates, carrying our armies to France and transporting the food and munitions for them and our allies. This greatest ship launching in all history was the most significant feature of the day's celebrations.

In the fiscal year just ended 1,622 new ships were numbered by the bureau of navigation, their gross tonnage being 1,430,793. This was a record output and one-half of it was completed in the last four months. In the new fiscal year this record will be eclipsed, for many new shipyards are just getting started. The loyalty and devotion of the shipyard workers were justly recognized by the government officials from the president down, and by the people, and the praise for their efforts is shared by the railroad workers, without whose devoted co-operation the achievements of the vessel builders would not have been possible.

—

Beautifully dovetailing in with all this was the announcement by Senator Swanson, chairman of the naval affairs committee, that with the co-operation of the American destroyers the allied naval forces have destroyed 65 per cent of the submarines sent out by Germany, and that they are now destroying the U-boats faster than they can be replaced.

—

Secretary of War Baker's detailed statement to the house committee on military affairs was made just in time to give added zest to the celebration of the Fourth. He said the American army now consisted of 160,400 officers and 2,010,000 enlisted men and that on July 1 practically a million of them were in France; that the death rate for disease among all troops in the United States was only 3.16 per thousand; that the number of combat planes delivered to June 8 was 286, the production for the week ending on that day being 80; that 5,315 training planes had been delivered to June 8, more than 2,000 Liberty engines, and 37,500 machine guns for use on airplanes. Between the declaration of war and June 1 more than 1,300,000 rifles were produced and delivered and enough are now being received to equip a division every three days. Mr. Baker told many other encouraging facts, and enlarged on the wonderful work of the American engineers who enlarged port facilities and built railroads in France for the landing and movement of American troops.

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If the central powers would know the unwavering determination of the people of the allied nations, they have but to read President Wilson's Independence day address at the tomb of Washington, in which it was voiced most eloquently. "There can be but one issue," declared the president. "The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise. No halfway decision would be tolerable. No halfway decision is conceivable." He thus put our great objects in a single sentence: "What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind." In less formal language, the Huns must be whipped to a frazzle, for until they are their rulers will not accept such a peace as the allies will grant, and the people of Germany and Austria, with too few exceptions, are like sheep.

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In the absence of any great military operations on the French and Italian fronts last week attention was largely directed toward Russia. What shall be done to aid that distracted country is a problem still unsolved, and it is made more difficult by the lack of reliable information as to what is going on there. The reports of the downfall of the bolsheviki and the re-establishment of the monarchy with Grand Duke Nicholas as czar, which came through the always unreliable German sources of news, were given little credit, but it appears to be the truth that Grand Duke Michael is co-operating with the Czecho-Slovak forces in Siberia and that they are establishing their rule in that country. The Ukrainian telegraph bureau at Kiev says Michael has been proclaimed czar and is marching toward Moscow.

—

Washington received official reports confirming the news that the Czecho-Slovaks had whiped the bolsheviki in a bloody battle at Vladivostok and taken over the administration of that port. It may be they will form the nucleus for the gathering of the elements that have revolted against the bolsheviki and before long be recognized by the allies as a stable government and given aid. It is now admitted in Germany that the German and Austro-Hungarian war prisoners in Russia are fighting on the side of the bolsheviki.

Up in the province of Archangel, which extends across northerly Russia in Europe, there is new trouble brewing. At Kola and along the railroad southward from that port are great stores of war supplies now guarded by American and allied marines and bluejackets, and moving toward that region is a large force of Germans and Finns. Submarines already are reported to be in the White sea. It may be the allies will find it necessary to send troops up there. Delegates from the Murman and White sea coasts already have asked them for protection.

The Swedish press says the kaiser has ordered the Finnish diet to introduce monarchial rule without delay, threatening that if it does not comply Germany will set up a military dictatorship.

—

Having discovered extensive movements of troops and materials behind the German lines in the Chateau Thierry region, indicating a coming attack, the Americans stationed there took the initiative and, in the most important operation they had thus far undertaken by themselves, they captured the village of Vaux and the Bois de la Roche, advancing their lines on a front of several kilometers and occupying strong strategic positions. Previous to the attack the American artillery utterly demolished Vaux, and the assault which followed was equally efficient and complete. The enemy lost heavily in killed and wounded and several hundred prisoners and considerable material were taken. All next day the new American positions were subjected to heavy bombardment and then the Huns made a fierce counter-attack, but did not regain a foot of the ground they had lost. The American machine guns and artillery mowed down the enemy in heaps, and our losses were comparatively slight. A complete American army corps of 220,000 men under command of Gen. Hunter Liggett now holds the Chateau Thierry sector.

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The French started off the week with an important advance between Soissons and Chateau Thierry, capturing a commanding ridge and other points that the Germans had organized as the jumping off place for their next attack. The British moved their line forward northwest of Albert, but after several counter-attacks they were compelled to withdraw to their former positions.

On Independence day the Australians, assisted by some Americans, took the town of Hamel and neighboring woods, and the French cut through the enemy lines near Autreches.

—

Observers at the front believed the Germans were about ready to launch another great blow, perhaps the greatest of all, despite their terrific losses since the beginning of the offensive on March 21, estimated at 800,000. The opposing forces there are now nearly or quite equalized by those losses and the arrival of more Americans, and the allied commanders and troops have not the least doubt of the solidity of their lines of defense.

—

The Italians continued their brilliant work last week, and the Austrians suffered accordingly. The latter were gathering their forces for new attacks in the mountain region, but General Diaz struck there first, and in a fierce battle won the formidable heights of Monte del Rosso, Monte di Val Bella and the Col di Chelo. These mountains on the northern edge of the Asiago plateau and just west of the Brenta river, are of great strategic importance. Their capture put the Italians in the strongest possible position to meet the expected offensive, in which German troops were expected to take part. The Italians also kept up a continuous series of attacks on the enemy along the Piave, and on Wednesday they forced their way forward across the partly flooded ground near the mouth of the river.

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A characteristic piece of German brutality was the torpedoing of the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle off the Irish coast. About 200 lives were lost, including medical corps men and nursing sisters. The commander of the submarine questioned officers of the steamship concerning American flying officers whom he mistakenly supposed to be on board. Berlin sought to evade responsibility for this new outrage by asserting that the ship was sunk by a British mine. It may be that the sinking of the Llandovery Castle will cause our war department to abandon its plan to send the hospital ship Comfort across without convoy or any attempt to avoid the enemy. It is difficult to see how Secretary Baker can find any excuse for trusting to the decency and humanity of the Huns, for they have repeatedly proved that they are wholly lacking in those qualities.

—

Holland has again aroused the United States and Great Britain, this time by making an agreement to sell 50,000 tons of potatoes to Germany in exchange for the right to purchase 50,000 tons of German coal. In Washington and London it was more than intimated that unless Holland canceled this agreement the breadstuffs promised the Dutch from America will not be provided.

—

The sultan of Turkey died on July 3, but this is unimportant for he was but the tool of the Young Turk party.

WILL LOAD 52,000 SHELLS EACH DAY

GREAT GOVERNMENT PLANT IN NEW JERSEY TO START SHIPMENTS BEFORE LONG.

IS LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Three Others Like It Being Constructed—Medical Department Has Mobile Apparatus to Provide Pure Drinking Water in France.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—Quantity if not capacity shipments will start soon from a new government shell-loading factory in New Jersey, one of four such government plants each of which is larger than any similar plant in the world.

When turning out 52,000 loaded shells a day under full operation the plant will use 2,000 tons of shells and explosives daily, the products of some 75 factories. More than 5,000 workmen will be required. Plans contemplate the employment of a large number of women. The marking of shells to designate size, load and range will require 250,000 operations each day.

The plant has a total area of approximately 2,500 acres. More than 100 buildings, with an aggregate floor space of 1,300,000 square feet, will provide storage for shells and parts and for material. A small city, with heating and lighting plants, water and sewage systems, hospitals, fire-fighting plant and restaurants, was built to house the employees. There is equipment to protect the health of those who work with poisonous gases, and a school for instruction in the loading of artillery ammunition with high explosives.

The operating plant consists of 13 shell-loading units, each independent of the other, with equipment for loading 13 sizes of shells, ranging from the recently developed 7-millimeter to 16 inches. On two sizes of shells the propelling charge also will be loaded, the shell and cartridge case being assembled at the plant. All other shells are assembled in France.

In the construction of the shell-loading units the problem was far greater than one of mere building. Immense fans have been installed to dispose of the poisonous fumes from the high explosives. When a unit is in operation the air in the loading room is changed every few minutes.

—

The American soldier in France gets pure drinking water from mobile water trains. The trains are under the jurisdiction of the army medical department. They are miniature waterworks, which chemically treat, filter and sterilize water, making it fit for consumption. What municipal waterworks do to insure healthful water to the people of a city these trains do for the soldiers.

A number of purification units with attached motor-tank trucks constitute a train. Each unit is a complete filtration plant, including laboratory. Arriving at a stream it sets hose into the water and pumps the water through a pressure tank. Before the water passes through a sand filter it is treated chemically to rid it of disease germs. The pure water is pumped into tanks mounted on trucks, which carry the water to the soldiers.

Each mobile water unit carries an expert chemist, bacteriologist and pumpman. There is a complete laboratory in the front of the machine for the testing of the water. Tests are made every two hours or more often when it is thought necessary. The water is lifted into the filter by a gasoline pump engine and a complete supply of extra pipes and tools are carried so that all repairs, either from accident or shell fire, can be made on the spot. The trucks are equipped with electric lights so that the work can be carried on at night. Many of the chemists and bacteriologists assigned to the mobile laboratories were formerly connected with municipal waterworks and filtration plants.

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Every community will be combed for war workers. War industries are short nearly 400,000 common laborers and lack of workers in the coal-mining industry is imperiling all war production. There is also a serious shortage of skilled labor. One of the largest munition plants, turning out heavy caliber guns, is short 2,000 machinists. The war plants of Connecticut and Maryland are undermanned 35,000 machinists.

The United States employment service will begin an intensive recruiting of workers for war work from the non-essential industries. Employment offices will be increased and the force of local agents and traveling examiners will be enlarged and sent into every community that relief may be given before the ban against private labor recruiting goes into effect on August 1.

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Nearly 2,000,000 girls and boys have volunteered for the United States garden army in the department of the interior. Their service flag bears a crossed rake and hoe with the letters U. S. S. G. in blue on a field of white with a red border. The enlistment entails a pledge on the part of the child to use efforts to increase food production by cultivating one or more crops under a garden supervisor or teacher chosen for this work and to make such reports as may be required. The success of the garden army plan is most gratifying.

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Uncle Sam's training camp theaters will do a $3,500,000 business in the first year of operation under the commission on training camp activities if the people back home will provide the soldiers with their tickets by sending them Smileage Books, says the smileage division of the commission. Smileage coupons to the amount of $355,000 have been redeemed to date.

—

In one of the largest British munition factories where 35,000 workers are employed more than 33,000 are women.

Ensign Stephen Potter, United States Naval Reserve force, killed in action with German planes April 25 last, was the first American naval aviator to shoot down and destroy a German seaplane, according to a navy department statement.

The report states that on March 19, 1918, a long-distance reconnaissance of the German coast was made by large American flying boats operating from a British Royal Air force station. Ensign Potter was one of two American naval aviators accompanying this expedition and Potter was successful in shooting down a German seaplane which attacked the reconnaissance formation. A second enemy seaplane found safety in running away.

Potter's death reflects credit on his courage. He was killed in a fight with seven enemy single-seaters. He was second pilot to a British air force captain, who was with him when he shot down the German plane in March. Two British planes had flown to a point six miles from Hinder light, when two enemy planes headed toward them. The British planes closed on the nearest German and opened fire. Two more hostile planes then appeared overhead and attacked vigorously while three other enemy planes passed astern. The two British planes dived and speeded westward under continuous volleys from the rear. One of the Germans disappeared.

Of the seven Germans in action four were attacking Potter, who fell behind his companion and began to zigzag. Potter dodged, but was broadside to all the enemy machines and under their fire only 50 feet from the water. His companion, 250 feet above, saw Potter's machine burst into flame, come part of the way under control, then crash on the port wing tip. Potter was seen last on the surface of the water amid flames, which turned suddenly to a huge cloud of smoke. When the pall had cleared not even wreckage was visible and the circling enemy disappeared.

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German timidity before American pistol fighters armed with American .45-caliber automatic pistols has brought about a change in the equipment of the American Expeditionary forces by the war department and the ordnance department is rushing production of these weapons. About 3,000 are turned out daily and production is increasing. The impression exists that a shot from an American .45 takes a man out of action completely. Men hit from the smaller German pistols frequently continue in action effectively. The .45 caliber was adopted by the United States army in 1911.

Despite the heavy increased demand for these pistols the ammunition branch of the ordnance department has effected a saving during the past two calendar months of nearly $2,000,000, mostly on small-arms ammunition.

The total savings by the ordnance department for these two months through salvage, waste prevention and the utilization or sale of discarded materials have aggregated $8,757,025. Cost of Vickers machine guns has been reduced $322.35 each; Colt machine guns, $284.16 each; Lewis machine guns, $22 each. Government rifles now cost $22 each, a reduction of $13 each.

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Health of women workers in munition plants will be looked after by woman health officers who are to be trained under the direction of the women's division of the industrial service section of the army ordnance department.

An eight weeks' course of study for carefully selected woman health officers has opened at Mount Holyoke college, Massachusetts. The course is under the general direction of Dr. Kristine Mann, health supervisor of the women's branch of the ordnance department. The staff of lecturers and instructors includes well-known specialists in physiology and hygiene, physical education, factory organization and labor.

Women taking the course are college graduates or of equivalent technical education. Almost all of them have had experience in dealing with working women. First requirement for admission to the course is perfect health and only those were selected who will inspire wholesome living among the munition workers.

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The army has sufficient veterinarians, Surgeon General Gorgas announces. Examinations for commissions in the veterinary corps have closed. There is a waiting list of those eligible to commissions and until this list is exhausted there will be no more examinations. The corps has 1,700 officers and 10,000 enlisted men on active duty.

Veterinary graduates called by the draft will enter the army service as privates. Later they will be allowed to take examinations for veterinary officer commissions to fill vacancies. Men over the draft age and under forty may enlist as privates and secure an equal chance with selected men for commissions. One hundred men are graduated each month from the training school for commissioned veterinary officers on active duty at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

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The department of labor reports adjustment of 30 industrial disputes during a recent week. This is a record. Eleven strikes and two threatened strikes were adjusted. Included in the strikes settled was that of machinists at the Curtiss Airplane company plant, Buffalo, where 300 men quit and 15,000 were affected indirectly.

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The division headquarters at Camp Lee is within a stone's throw of the spot where the house stood that housed Grant and his staff during the siege of Petersburg.

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Every hour is valuable in farm work this year, warns the department of agriculture. Avoid delays in thrashing. Every hour a thrashing machine is kept idle because of breakage or bad adjustment means time lost in the work of getting food for the soldiers fighting to preserve American principles and America.

—

If plans for standardizing the gauge of the railways of Austria as recommended by the chief engineers of the different lines be carried out, it will mean an expenditure of $180,000,000.

MISSIONARY AS GUIDE BOOK

He Is the Only One Who Really Knows China, According to Traveler.

"Some years ago in Tokyo I met Carl Crow," says Tyler Dennet in Asia. "I was about to take my first plunge into China, and was then carrying in my grip Crow's guide book to the country. "What suggestions have you for the trip?" I asked. "How can I see China best?" "Go to the missionaries," replied Crow. Then he modestly added that his guide book was largely a compilation of information which he had collected from the missionaries. "They are the only people," he explained, "who really know the country."

I have had frequent occasion to test this assertion and I feel impelled to record that it is profoundly true. The temples and the bazaars have their true value in introducing one to the country, but they chiefly give one a glimpse of what the past has been. The people who are the present and who are determining the future cannot be found there. If one wishes to see the Orient that is, one will have to make very generous use of the missionary. And yet very few tourists see him at all. The missionary is often the one person available who understands both the language of the tourist and the language of the country, but more important is the fact that often he alone understands why one asks the questions one does.

Libby's

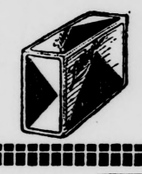
Slice Libby's Veal Loaf and garnish with cucumbers, watercress and salad dressing—very tempting!

Veal Loaf with such flavor!

THIS delicately flavored Veal Loaf is made with such perfection by Libby's expert chefs in the immaculate Libby kitchens—that you will always want these chefs to make it for you. You find it so appetizing, so nutritious a meat at such little cost and trouble.

Order Libby's Veal Loaf for luncheon today. Serve either hot or cold, your family will delight in it.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago



All-Round Imitation.

"What did the kaiser expect us to drink out of his gilded pewter cup?"

"Some kind of near-beer, I suppose."

At the Museum.

"What an extraordinarily long bill hat bird has!" "Must be dealing at the same provision store that I do."

SWIFT & COMPANY U.S.A.

One Carload Every Two Minutes

15,000 POUNDS MEAT A MINUTE GOING TO ALLIES

One Hog Out of Every Four Being Sent Abroad.

Shipments of meat have been going to the allies for some time at the rate of 15,000 pounds a minute. As the shipments are kept up during a ten hour day they amount to 9,000,000 pounds daily. The meat goes to soldiers of the United States and the allies and to the civilian population of all the countries at war with Germany.

—Chicago Tribune, June 6, 1918

These statements were made by a prominent representative of the United States Food Administration.

No industry in the country has played a more important part in helping to win the war than the American livestock and meat-packing industry.

Swift & Company alone has been forwarding over 500 car loads of meat and meat products per week for overseas shipment.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

The last straw that put the camel down and out had a mint julep at the other end of it.

A woman's idea of a congenial husband is one who lets her have her own way in everything.

HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Do you feel tired and "worn-out?" Are you nervous and irritable? Don't sleep well at night? Have a "dragged out," unrested feeling when you get up in the morning? Dizzy spells? Bilious? Bad taste in the mouth, backache, pain or soreness in the loins, and abdomen? Severe distress when urinating, bloody, cloudy urine or sediment? All these indicate gravel or stone in the bladder, or that the poisonous microbes, which are always in your system, have attacked your kidneys.

You should use GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. The oil soaks gently into the walls and lining of the kidneys, and the little poisonous animal germs, which are causing the inflammation, are immediately attacked and chased out of your system without inconvenience or pain.

Don't ignore the "little pains and aches," especially backaches. They may be little now but there is no telling how soon a dangerous or fatal disease of which they are the forerunners may show itself. Go after the cause of that backache at once, or you may find yourself in the grip of an incurable disease.

Do not delay a minute. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. In 24 hours you will feel renewed health and vigor. After you have cured yourself, continue to take one or two Capsules each day so as to keep in first-class condition, and ward off the danger of future attacks. Money refunded if they do not help you. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand, and thus be sure of getting the genuine.—Adv

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

HIS TIME WELL TAKEN UP

If Soldier Had Kept Promises He Might Have Had Some Trouble With His Captain.

He was a strikingly handsome figure in his uniform as he started out upon his round of farewell calls.

"And you'll think of me every single minute when you're in those stupid old trenches?" questioned the sweet young thing upon whom he first called.

He nodded emphatically. "Every minute."

"And you'll kiss my picture every night?"

"Twice a night," he vowed, rashly, patting the pretty head on his shoulder.

"And write me long, long letters?" she insisted.

"Every spare minute I have," he reassured her, and hurried away to the next name on his list.

There were ten in all who received his promises.

When it was over he sighed. "I hope," he murmured, wearily, "there won't be much fighting to do 'over there.' I'm going to be so tremendously busy."—London Opinion.

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Advice.

"I want to know how to succeed in the world," said the young man to the older one.

"Young fellow," said the gray-haired individual, "right now you've got no business worrying about your own success. All you've got to do is to get a job in the army or navy and help to win the war. After that I'll be glad to give you a tip on how to become rich or famous."

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Success or Failure.

As far as appearances go "I can" and "I can't" look very much alike. But the difference between them is all the difference between success and failure.

Soothe Itching Scalps.

On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

How Woman Plays Golf.

Parks—I see that you have been playing golf with Perkins' wife. Is she a good player?

Lane—Fair. She goes around in about a hundred strokes and a couple of thousand words.—Life.

No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the Child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

Many a self-made man would be happier if he could blame the job on somebody else.

Baby's Second Summer

GROVE'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel Troubles and it is absolutely harmless. Can be given to infants with perfect safety. See directions on the bottle.

A man likes to believe in eternal punishment for the other fellow.

Cultivate the habit of meeting folks with a show of friendliness.

NEW HUN BLOW IS ABOUT DUE

Teutonic Delay Means Preparation for Attack

AMERICANS ARE HURRYING

Local Boards Ordered To Speed Up Physical Examination Of The New Class One Men And Have Them Ready For Call In August

Washington.—The present delay of the Germans in pressing attacks in France means only that they are preparing new and heavy blows, General March, chief of staff, said in his weekly conference with the newspaper men.

"It is perfectly evident," he said, "that this delay is preparatory to a heavy assault in force by the German high command. The present condition of affairs does not mean anything but that. They are reorganizing their troops, filling up losses and preparing to try it again.

"With reference to the American program, we have embarked a million men, and now we are going after the second million."

Another indication of the pressure under which the American program is being rushed to meet the German menace came from the Provost Marshal General's office, when orders were issued to local boards to speed up physical examination of the new Class One men and have them ready for call in August.

Statements of the draft program made public in Congress indicated the purpose of calling out at least 300,000 men during August, although subsequent calls during the year were not expected to exceed one-half of that figure monthly. The orders just sent out, however, coupled with the statement by the chief of staff, indicate that hopes are entertained at the War Department that the present rate of moving troops to Europe can be substantially maintained for several months.

General March said:

"The situation along the various western fronts has developed a situation where nibbling by the Allied forces is going on all the time and with complete success, so far as the Allied attacks are concerned. The most interesting of these minor raids from the American standpoint was the successful attack on Vaux, which occurred on July 1. This town was taken by a very nicely planned American attack, in which the 9th and 23d Regiments of Infantry furnished the infantry contingent and the 12th, 15th and 17th Regiments of Field Artillery supported the attack. These troops form a part of our second division, which is under the command of Major General Omar Bundy. The successes attained have been consolidated and subsequent attacks of the Germans have not been sufficient to cause our withdrawal from any terrain which has been occupied.

"On the Italian front the situation has now come down to complete occupation by Italy of the southern bank of the Piave, with the exception of one small sector. The size of that sector, which is the only part of the south bank of the Piave still held by the Austrians, is three and a half by one and a half miles. It is on the delta near Grisolera. Along that entire region, which has been held by the Austrians for a long time, the Italians have made successful advances over practically a nine-mile front, driving the Austrians back of the river, with the exception of the little area I have indicated to you."

In answer to question General March said: "There is nothing to give out on the subject of Russia."

"So far as our information goes, the Germans did not use large bodies of cavalry in the recent drive."

"The matter of the use of gas in our service has recently been consolidated, as has been announced to the press, by organizing what we call the chemical warfare service under Major General Sibert. * * * General Pershing has been directed to make his organization conform to the organization adopted here and the Chemical Warfare Service is the title now given to that section in France also. In that connection the tribute which has been paid to the fine work of our chemists under the Bureau of Mines is thoroughly deserved. They have really done unusually good work, but the work now coming under one directing head will show the fine results achieved from unity of command everywhere."

PRESIDENT SAVES SOLDIER.

Commutes Death Sentence To 20 Years In Prison.

Washington.—Commutation by the President of the death sentence imposed by a military court-martial on Private Oscar Valentine, of Troop B, Ninth Cavalry, to 20 years imprisonment at hard labor, was announced by the War Department. Valentine was tried and convicted at Sapang Bato, Philippines, of having murdered Private Benjamin J. Wilson, also of the Ninth Cavalry.

CIRCUS TRAIN IN COLLISION.

One Man Killed As Result Of Accident In Ohio.

Youngstown, Ohio.—One man killed was the toll of a railroad accident when Barnum & Bailey circus train No. 2 crashed into the rear end of the New York Central's New York Chicago Limited at Girard, four miles west of here. The man killed was Thomas Kooney, 25, of Murphysboro, Ill., a hostler. Kooney was thrown between two cars by the impact.

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for woman's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

Pimples

rashes, hives, redness and skin blemishes can be quickly removed with

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Delightful in a warm bath before retiring—soothes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. Druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

DRIVE MALARIA OUT OF THE SYSTEM

BABEK for That Tired Feeling

A GOOD TONIC AND APPETIZER

Cuticura Promotes Hair Health

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston."

OIL STOCK WANTED!

Three volumes—Free—G. O. D.—God, Oil and the Devil. J. H. WALKER, 16 Citizens' Nat'l Bank, Boulder, Colo.

One reason people do not appreciate their neighbors better is because they do not know them.

Indigestion produces disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stimulate the digestive processes to function naturally. Adv.

Not Quite.

"Does the new soprano's voice fill the church?" "No; I noticed some vacant seats up in the gallery."

Education.

Brazen Co-Ed—What shape is a kiss?

Unsophisticated Fresh—Why—uh—I never noticed.

B. C.—Well, give me one and we'll call it square.—Orange Peel.

Self-Restraint Valuable.

For want of self-restraint many men are engaged all their lives in fighting with difficulties of their own making, and rendering success impossible by their own cross-grained ungentleness; whilst others, who may be much less gifted, make their way and achieve success by simple, patient equanimity and self-control.—Samuel Smiles.

Bean Cake as Food in Japan.

Bean cake, which is produced in large quantities in South Manchuria, has been regarded locally as good for little else than fertilizer. The Manchuria Daily News now suggests its use as food, stating that Viscount Tajiri, the new mayor of Tokyo, holds the cake as excellently suited to the Japanese palate. The News states that bean cake costs only one-third as much as rice, and contains more nutriment than wheat or barley. To prepare it for the table the cake is mixed with an equal quantity of rice.—Commerce Reports.

Besides Saving Wheat Ma Says I'm Saving Cooking When I Eat POST TOASTIES

BEST CORN FLAKES EVER

Bobby

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 14

READING GOD'S WORD.

LESSON TEXT—Psalms 19:7-11; Acts 8: 26-39.

GOLDEN TEXT—Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.—John 8:32.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Psalms 37:31; 119:9-16; Proverbs 13:13; Isaiah 55:8-11; John 5:39-46-47; Romans 15:4.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 119: 9-16, 97-105.

I. Characteristics of God's Word (Ps. 19:7-11).

The Psalmist here sets forth six descriptive titles of God's Word, six outstanding qualities, and six resultant effects.

FIRST GROUP—

1. Title: "The Law of the Lord" (v. 7).

By this is meant the fundamental principles which God as a moral being reveals to the consciences of men as binding upon the soul.

2. Quality: "Perfect" (v. 7).

It is free from omissions and redundancies. It is perfect as a moral code, and it perfectly accomplishes man's salvation.

3. Effect: "Converting the Soul" (v. 7).

The practical effect of the law of God is to turn men to God himself, righteousness and holiness.

SECOND GROUP—

1. Title: "The Testimony of the Lord" (v. 7).

It is the witness which God bears as to his attributes, and against man's sins.

2. Quality: "Sure" (v. 7)

It is plain and infallible. We can repose in it our interests for time and eternity.

3. Effect: "Making Wise the Simple" (v. 7).

The simple are those who have humble, open and teachable minds.

THIRD GROUP—

1. Title: "The Statutes of the Lord" (v 8).

These are the principles or charges which the Lord gives to us all, to fit us to rightly perform the duties which the different relations of life make obligatory upon us.

2. Quality: "Right" (v. 8).

They are from the righteous God and are absolutely just and equitable.

3. Effect: "Rejoicing the Heart" (v. 8).

The true heart rejoices in justice and equity.

FOURTH GROUP—

1. Title: "The Commandment of the Lord" (v. 8).

This brings into view the personal God who stands back of his law to enforce its demands—to require obedience to its precepts.

2. Quality: "Pure" (v. 8).

It is free from deceit and error.

3. Effect: "Enlightening the Eyes" (v. 8).

The effect of God's law is to give man ability, not only to understand his love and salvation, but to be wise as to the things about him.

FIFTH GROUP—

1. Title: "The Fear of the Lord" (v. 9).

Reading the Word of God produces reverential fear in the heart of the reader.

2. Quality: "Clean" (v. 9).

It is not only clean in itself, but sanctifies the heart of those who receive it.

3. Effect: "Enduring Forever" (v. 9).

The life and relationship founded upon his law abide forever.

SIXTH GROUP—

1. Title: "The Judgments of the Lord" (v. 9).

By this is meant the sentences pronounced by God's Word.

2. Quality: "True and Righteous" (v. 9).

The penalties prescribed by God are true, conformable to the intuitive moral sense of man.

3. Effect: "Serve as Warnings and Bring Reward" (v. 11).

If the warnings be heeded, shipwrecks upon life's sea will be prevented. Besides God pays a wage for obedience to his laws. Godliness is profitable unto all, having the promise of the life that now is, and that which is to come.

II. A Notable Example of Bible Study (Acts 8:26-39).

1. Who It Was (v. 27).

The Ethiopian eunuch, a man of great authority. He was the secretary of the treasury of the Ethiopian queen. The wisest and best men and women of the earth have been reverent students of the Bible and have testified to its beauty and power.

2. The Circumstances of (v. 28).

It was while traveling that this great man was studying the Bible. This is a most excellent way to improve moments while on a journey.

3. Doing Personal Work (vv. 29-37).

Philip was taken from his great evangelistic work in Samaria and directed to go to the desert. The Spirit directed Philip to join himself to the chariot in which the Ethiopian was traveling. Philip ran in obedience to the Spirit's command. One should be alert for the Spirit's direction as for the individual with whom to do personal work. The eunuch was inquiring after the way of life. But still he needed the help of a Spirit-taught man.

The Hun's Method.

"Did you see any German atrocities committed while you were in France?"

"No. The Hun never attacks women and children when there's a white man or two about to defend them. If we were close enough to see them commit atrocities they'd never happen."

Oddity.

"There is one queer thing about fish stories."

"What is that?"

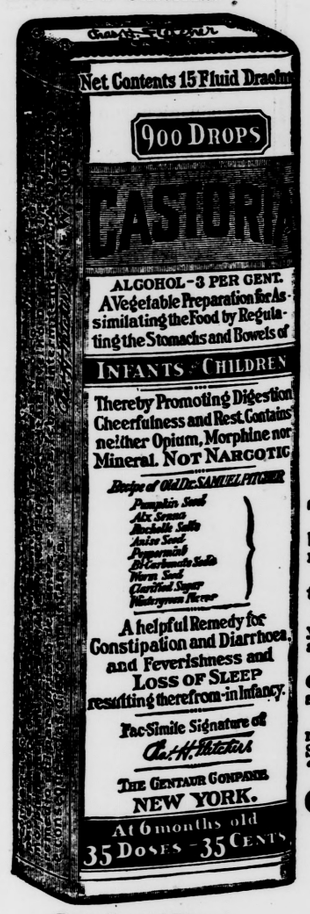
"In telling them fishermen never seem to know where to draw the line."

A Great Responsibility.

THE responsibility attached to the preparing of a remedy for infants and children is undoubtedly greater than that imposed upon the manufacturer of remedies for adults whose system is sufficiently strong to counteract, for a time at least, any injurious drug. It is well to observe that Castoria is prepared today, as it has been for the past 40 years, under the personal supervision of Mr. Chas. H. Fletcher.

What have makers of imitations and substitutes at stake? What are their responsibilities? To whom are they answerable? They spring up today, scatter their nefarious wares broadcast, and disappear tomorrow.

Could each mother see the painstaking care with which the prescription for Fletcher's Castoria is prepared: could they read the innumerable testimonials from grateful mothers, they would never listen to the subtle pleadings and false arguments of those who would offer an imitation of, or substitute for the tried and true Fletcher's Castoria.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900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL-3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Thereby Promoting Digestion Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy.
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Chas. H. Fletcher
THE CENTAUR COMPANY
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

Extracts from Letters by Grateful Parents to Chas. H. Fletcher.

G. J. English, of Springfield, Mass., says: "It was your Castoria that saved my child."

Mrs. Mary McGinnis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "We have given our baby your Castoria ever since she was born, and we reccommend it to all mothers."

N. E. Calmes, of Marion, Ky., says: "You have the best medicine in the world, as I have given your Castoria to my babies from first to last."

Mrs. Albert Ugusky, of Lawrenceburg, Ind., says: "As I have had your Castoria in use for nearly three years, I am pleased to say it is just as represented. My children are both well and happy—thanks to Castoria."

R. P. Stockton, of New Orleans, La., says: "We began giving your Castoria to our baby when he was eight days old and have kept it up ever since, never having had to give any other medicine."

Mrs. Dolph Hornbuckle, of Colorado Springs, Colo., says: "We commenced giving your Castoria to our baby when she was four weeks old. She is now seven months and weighs 19½ pounds. Everyone remarks: 'What a healthy looking baby.' We give Castoria credit for it."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS BEARS

the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

THEN HE KICKED HIMSELF

Good Story Told of Retribution That Was the Lot of English Food Hoarder.

Baron Reading told in Washington a story about a food hoarder.

"We punish our food hoarders very severely," he said. "It's nothing unusual to arrest and fine an English food hoarder $1,000 for hoarding 30 or 40 pounds of tea or rice.

"Hence the food hoarder is a timid and jumpy animal. I heard the other day of a Liverpool banker who had bought and hidden in his office 50 pounds of cocoa. He was gloating over this hoard when two policemen were announced.

"'One minute,' the food hoarder gasped. Tell the policemen to wait one minute.'

"And then, pale and trembling—for he thought the policemen had come to drag him off to jail—rushed among his staff, distributing the cocoa in half-pound and pound tins.

"When the distribution was finished, he ordered the policemen to be admitted.

"And the policemen, bowing and scraping very humbly, asked him if he would be so kind and good as to buy a ticket for their benefit concert in the town hall."

Luminous Golf Balls.

With the price of a golf ball soaring higher than the arc of its flight even in a drive over trees, losing one has become more than ever a saddening experience to the golfer of moderate means who plays for health rather than fashion. While the daylight saving plan has given the golfer an extra hour at the end of his day, some enthusiasts will continue to play into twilight hours. So a bright genius has devised a golf ball which is luminous. No more poking around in the grass after dusk—just look for the latest "shine ball" as you'd hunt a firefly. Another inventor has devised a means of avoiding arguments. He has produced a marker for stamping your initial on every ball you use.

Atrocity in The Bronx.

In view of hundreds of spectators two sea lions engaged in mortal combat in the large tank east of the lion house at the New York Zoological park the other day. Peter, six years old, comparatively a newcomer at the park, was the victor, conquering Teddy, eight years old, who had been at the park for the last six years. The fight was started by Peter, who is believed to have been crazed by the heat.—Fishing Gazette.

Brighter Now.

First Scout—suppose you were in my shoes. What would you do?

Second Scout—I'd shine them.

Granulated Eyelids, Sties, Inflamed Eyes relieved over night by Roman Eye Balsam. One trial proves its merit. Adv.

Close your mouth to overly rich foods and drinks and keep the doctor out.

A farmer's harvest lasts until the summer boarders depart.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 60 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Suspicious.

"There goes a man of great promise." "I know him. Has he been borrowing from you, too?"

Doubtful.

"How's your war garden, old man?" "There's a cutworm drive on at present."—Boston Transcript.

The Womanless Dance.

The manless dance has originated in the West. The womanless dance is the popular thing in the naval reserve.—The Naval Reserve.

Success don't konsist in never makin' blunders, but in never makin' the same one twict.—Josh Billings.

What Makes You Feel Tired?

If it isn't hard work or exercise, then its your blood. Your blood has been poisoned by the bite of a malaria mosquito or by stomach and liver disorders. In some cases low vitality and lack of energy is due to thin, weak blood..

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

Enriches the Blood and Purifies the Blood; by this means it Strengthens the body from head to toe and you can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. It contains just what the blood needs, Iron and Quinine, in a form acceptable to the most delicate stomach.

GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC is an exceptionally Good General Strengthening Tonic for the Child, for the Mother or any of the Family, young or old. Pleasant to take. Price 60c.

Perfectly Harmless. Contains no Nux-Vomica or other Poisonous Drugs.

Hot Weather Poisons Hit The Stomach First

How to Keep Your Stomach Strong, Cool and Sweet

Hot weather always starts those quick chemical changes which produce poisons in meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, milk and food products.

Such summer poisons in foods not only make well stomachs sick but develop with dangerous rapidity in sensative, sick or ailing stomachs and bowels.

These poisons not only generate gases and fluids which cause that bloated, lumpy feeling, heartburn, sour stomach, belching, acidity, but endless other stomach and bowel miseries.

A sure, safe, quick acting relief has been found which absorbs and neutralizes these poisons, too much acid and harmful gases. EATONIC Tablets, one or two taken after every meal, will keep your stomach sweet. You will have a good appetite to eat what you like, when you want it and be free from all those bad effects liable to come after a hearty meal in summer.

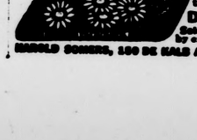
EATONIC Tablets are hot weather protectors for the stomach. They guard against the germs that lurk in the things you eat and drink. They rebuild listless appetites, promote digestion by aiding proper action of the stomach functions and insure speedy relief from indigestion and all stomach distress.

EATONIC is good to eat like candy. People from all oversend grateful testimonials. Tens of thousands are obtaining relief with EATONIC every day but the best evidence is to let your own stomach tell you the truth. Go to your druggist and get a big box of EATONIC. Tell him you want it for the prevention and sure relief of stomach and bowel disorders produced by hot weather poisons.

Then if EATONIC fails to satisfy you—return it to your druggist, whom you know and can trust. He will cheerfully refund your money. If your druggist doesn't keep EATONIC—drop us a postal. It will be delivered to your address and you can then pay for it. Address, H. L. Kramer, Pres., 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Ask for



Daisy Fly Killer

Sold by dealers, or 5 sent by express, prepaid, $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.